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BOHEMIAN LIFE AND TRAVEL.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOTES.

BATTLES OF THE PAST—COUNTRY PICTURES—THE LOCAL FAIR SEX—THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—THE CASTLE OF HRADEK.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHLOSS HRADEK, NEAR KONIGGRATZ, Tuesday, July 15, 1873.

How different is this *vie de Bohême* from that of which poor Henry Murger wrote so well. My last letter left off at Prague. I was trying to describe the very complicated process by which I was evolved from Carlsbad and landed here, but only Thackeray could have succeeded in a "Roundabout" paper in doing that thoroughly, and so having left off with the persecutions of the Jews in Romania—whilom in Bohemia, and generally their ill-usage at the hands of the Slave populations, I must ask leave to begin on quite a new square of the board, or I shall never get here at all. A day spent in Czech, (pronounced, let me say, "Check,") politics was rather trying, and when the owner of this fine seat proposed to me to join O——ff on a visit next day, I was only too glad to accept an invitation which would enable me to take another glance at the field of Königgrätz, and would give me a glimpse of the real *vie de Bohême*.

BATTLES OF THE PAST.

We started next morning by the 7 A. M. train, taking the line to Vienna as far as Kolin—the scene of one of the two great defeats which showed there was real stuff in old Fritz and his Brandenbergers, and that two knock-down blows did not suffice to take the wind out of them. But how curiously geographical facts influence campaigning. The line of the Elbe was as important then, when such a thing as a good road was scarcely known except on some Roman *via*, as it is with railways and steamers, and as it will be as long as men travel by land and water, and not by, or in, the air. Marshal Daun was very near putting an end to all the glories of Mr. Carlyle's hero, and that scarcely remembered Austrian General drove the Prussians clean out of Bohemia 115 years before the battle was fought not far away on the banks of the same river which erased the name of Austria from the list of German States, and led not indirectly to the war which placed the imperial crown on the head of Fritz's descendant. It was from the Silesia, won by force and fraud from the German Empire, that a German army marched under a Prussian Prince of the Crown to give the death-blow to the pretensions of Austria to lead Deutschland. But more than 300 years before Kolin was fought there was another battle, the influence of which over and upon Europe cannot be exaggerated; indeed, if hypothetical history were of any use, we might offer prizes all round for dissertations on what might have occurred if the great fight in which the Hussites were utterly defeated between Behmische-brod and Podiebrad, not far away, had gone the other way. The victory which rendered the Catholics dominant placed dissent and free-will at the foot of the Church of Rome, and Bohemia is now the most Catholic country in Christendom.

COUNTRY VIEWS.

At Kolin we left the main line and took the travel northward through Bohemia, crossing the Elbe by a fine bridge and traversing a flat and uninteresting, but well-cultivated district toward the blue, cloud-like ridges of the "Riesengeburge," which mark the German frontiers. In the expanse of fields without hedges, ditches, or rows of trees to break the undulating roll of the corn, wheat, and barley, now nearly ready for the sickle or mowing-machine, there is a constant prospect of tall chimneys rising from a base of whitewashed factories, which are devoted to the making of beet-root sugar, and the great extent of land under that crop shows that in spite of imports and uncertain results the cultivation and manufacture must in the main be profitable. Detached farm-houses, such as one sees in England, old or new, are not to be found in Bohemia. The peasants congregate in large villages, which may be made out every mile or so, with an environ of trees and orchard, out of which peers a whitewashed church-tower. The houses are of wood and brick or earth, covered with heavy thatch, and are built with one end to the street, from which a path with a gate-way leads to the doorway and front of the house and the garden or orchard, the out-houses, and the demesne sacred to geese, poultry, the pig, goats, and team of oxen, which are fenced off from the neighboring lot by a low wall or wooden railing. There is the inconvenience attached to this system that it entails long walks and loss of time on those who have to work at the outlying fields, but this is diminished by the gang system. The laborers work together on the various fields, in order, and the whole population of a large village may be seen in one long row, men, women, and children, mowing, reaping, or digging together.

THE FAIR SEX.

It must be confessed that it is not easy to distinguish the men from the women. The men wear loose, baggy breeches, like petticoats, and the women wear boots and petticoats like breeches, so that "a sudden look they would beguile," only that they do not in general wear beards and have handkerchiefs on their heads instead of felt hats, with bunches of feathers and flowers in their bands, which are affected by the sex masculine. However, if the stranger sees creatures in the field toiling with unusual energy carrying larger loads than the rest, he may safely conclude they are women, for whatever else they may have learned of freedom, these nations have not as yet been taught to regard the *beau sexe* as the weaker vessels, and put on their shoulders the physical burdens of life. They are hewers of wood and carriers of water, and how they take care of their children is beyond passing ken. They are very much as women were held to be in the old, old world, where they were classed almost with the beasts that perish—the ox and the ass and the anything "that is his" of the man and master. Whether they are not perfectly happy, and I, having the fear of the strong-minded and strong-armed of the new Amazon invasion upon me, would rather not inquire, lest the result of my investigations should get me into trouble. But they look pretty cheerful all round, though not at all pretty, and bear their lot with great breadth of back and firmness of port. They are at work reaping, mowing, and digging. They are in bands gathering the poppies which, *not* "unprofitably gay," cover wide-spread acres, or are busy clearing out the rows of beet-root. The men and children divide their labors, but the men are also much occupied with pendulous long pipes, and take life easier.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

I must say that I doubt very much the strict discretion of giving to such a population the right of choosing legislators, whose votes may determine the fate of a great nation. There is a great cry from the national party to educate the people. Who will not join in it if he knows that the people are to exercise the suffrage? But would it not be as well to hold back that privilege or right till education has been extended to the electors? Here, if anywhere, is the place for woman suffrage. The women work harder than the men, and they are at least as intelligent and as instructed. No political condition is so unsound as that of servile universal suffrage. There are qualifications demanded for the exercise of the vote in Bohemia, but they are slight, and the Czechs complain that the Government throws all the power into the hands of the honest Germans. That is not to be wondered at. The great lords who have adhered to the Czech party can now virtually control the votes of their tenants. But what would happen if there were agrarian agitators abroad, and if the rural Internationals, who have shown some signs of life in England, were to get a footing in Bohemia? The danger is not remote. All over these wide plains are to be seen the chimneys of factories, and wherever there are factories there are men who read and sometimes men who think, and the thoughts of such men, fed by such writings as they favor most, bode no good for "the established order of things."

THE CASTLE OF HRADEK.

The Castle of Hradek is seen from a long way off, as it is situated on one of the hillocks or *chlums* which begin to crop out of the level plains as the Valley of the Elbe is approached, and the quadrangular tower, with its flag staff, rises far above the tree tops of the deer park which surrounds it. A nearer view brings the lines of the battlemented walls in evidence, and the openings on the wood give here and there glimpses of the walls and windows, which are brightly colored. The Count whipped his horses along the road at a canter, and the sun made us glad of the shelter of the trees on the roadside. In an hour and a half, turning to the right into a by-path to avoid the street of Nechanitz, we were in the deer park, which received us in deep shade, and the wheels crushed over the cones of the fir trees. A small, dull branch of the sluggish Birtritz, the stream which runs by Sadowa, bordered one side of the road. On the right spread out the aisle-like vistas of the tall trees. Presently we saw a wooden cross in the midst of a mound covered with weeds and wild flowers. "That is the grave of a Saxon soldier," said the Count. "He was killed just as the Saxons were retiring—the first man who fell here." For nearly half an hour we drove through the wood, and at last the Count pulled up. "Let us get down and walk quietly to the feeding place. There are usually some of the deer about here." And so we proceeded in a gingerly way over the leaves toward a huntsman's shed with feeding troughs for the animals in Winter time, and an inclosure of stout palings. As we approached a stag rose from the fern, and stood looking at the strangers; then, with a stamp of his forelegs, which woke up a whole herd of stags, he bounded away and glided like a shadow through the trees, followed by his fellows. The season is not yet advanced enough for the stag's horns to have attained their full size, but I made out some noble antlers. The paling I have spoken of is a deer trap something like the decoys for elephants which are made in Hindostan, and when the deer go in to feed a bar is dropped and the gate closed, and the fat ones are picked out for sale, or for the castle larder. There was one stag in it when we came up, but he seemed a very willing captive, and the Count explained that he had been a pet of the children, but became mischievous and even dangerous as he grew old, and attacked women and young people; so to correct the evil of his ways, he was "put in *carcare duro*." We left him making desperate efforts to get out and follow us. In ten minutes more the carriage was rolling over a fine gravel walk, through the pleasure-ground, and passing through an ingenious gate, which can be opened and closed without descending from the vehicle, we skirted the castle walls by driving under a gate-way, pulled up at the portal, where jägers, butlers, and valets were assembled at the clang of the porter's bell to receive their master and his guests.

WITHIN THE CASTLE.

I know of nothing more dull than the description of a great house except the actual inspection of it when one is tired, but the Count was fully aware of the weaknesses of human nature. He led us to our rooms through a long corridor lined with stags heads, ancient armor, and arms, and left us to repose while breakfast was getting ready. These rooms were quite charming—the walls covered with portraits, and every comfort and convenience inside. The castle, however, turned out to be a new shell or case provided for many curious and antique properties at an enormous outlay, for the place is of vast extent, and is built with every new improvement. It took us three hours of continuous walking afterward to visit all the rooms and out-offices, without any pretense of a minute examination of the pictures, armories, old furniture, clocks, cabinets, tapestry, and the like with which it is filled, and I am glad to say we did not begin our work till we had had our breakfast in a dining-room crammed with old plate, *retroussé* work, brass, silver bowls, dishes, goblets, chalices, ancient Bohemian glasses and beakers, which were well set off by the paneled walls of the apartment.

CASTLE REMINISCENCES.

While we were at breakfast the Count told us some things about the château which were of present interest. For instance, we were then and there taking our meal off the table which was used by the Prussian doctors for their amputations. The day and eve after the battle of Königgrätz the victors occupied Hradek, and set to work to plunder the place, but the Count had carried off or hidden all the plate, pictures, and valuables and the best wine. "Give us then the bad wine," shouted a thirsty captain to the old butler or *custos*, who remained at this post, "as your master has carried off all the good!" They broke open every cupboard and chest or armory which was locked, but those which were left open escaped injury. One great haul they made was in the wardrobe belonging to the theatre, which they gutted completely, attracted by the glare of tinsel and false stones. Thereafter came a solid and sad occupation of the castle for months as a great hospital. Every room was filled with wounded, and hundreds died within the walls. Prussians and Austrians were carried there from the field, and the places of those who were carried out were soon filled. It would weary you if I were to ask you to accompany me through these corridors, the walls of which are lined with pictures and trophies of the chase, and through the suites of rooms, each with its object of special interest.

THE TENANT'S LIFE.

The only inhabitants of the castles beyond the servants were the daughters of the Count and the governesses. "All the rooms," said he, "are full of 'revenants'—of ghosts; the floors and furniture of nearly all are stained with blood, which can not be got rid of," and indeed the dark patches were visible on silk, satin, damask, and polished oak. It was scarcely pleasant to hear at night that one's bedroom was the only one occupied in one vast wing; that there were no bells; that all was in darkness at 10 o'clock, and that the ghosts began to be frisky about midnight, so that even if there were bells the servants would not answer them. However, we might say to the ghost of a soldier, "*Contempsi Catalinæ gladios, non pertimescam tuos.*" The bachelors, the young ladies, the married people have all their quarters, and when a hunting party is assembled in the season it must be a jolly place, spite of the ghosts. For twenty-three days the sportsmen can continue their sport in different beats, but from the figures in the Game Register I should think that a man accustomed to an English or Scotch shooting lodge would not be much satisfied with each day's work.

THE FIELD OF KONIGGRATZ.

There is a splendid ball-room, a theatre, a library, billiard-room, stables for forty horses, a great coach-house, and a magnificent covered riding-school like a cathedral. To me the most interesting objects were the ancient colored glasses with coats-of-arms in the windows, which marked the alliances of the House of Harach with noble families for 600 years. We mounted the tower and looked down on the famous battle-field, all now silent as the grave. When first I beheld it there were nigh half a million of men there contending in a death-strife, and wood and dale were wreathed in smoke, and the heavens were shaken with the roar of artillery; villages were blazing far and near, and the sky was filled with bursting shells. The town of Königgrätz was hidden by the wood, but there was Chlum before us and Lipa, the mill of Sadowa, the woods of Dub and Nechenitz and Problos, the valley of the Birbitz, the wooded hillocks and villages of Mavlosed and Benstek and Horonones—there just as they seemed in the gray dawn of July 3, 1866. The monument of Lipa and Sadowa seems to be the only new thing created by the fight, but "every turf beneath our feet is now a soldier's sepulchre." I could make out the little mill by the roadside where, streaming with blood from an accident in the wild confusion of the retreat of Clam Gallas and the Saxons from Gitchin, I lay down to rest for an hour two days before the battle, and was shaken up by the cry, "The Prussians are coming!" and had to struggle in the crowd of fugitives for the shelter of the guns of Königgrätz. To me the scene was full of interest, but the sun was frightful, and my companions were bored after a time, and so they descended, and I took a last glance of the field and joined them.

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

It is a strong illustration of the existence of national spirit that the Bohemians were offended by the proclamation of the Emperor of Austria at the outbreak of the war, in which he said that a German power had made war against Germans. The Bohemians said they were not German. "Had he called on us as Austrians even we should have obeyed." I was told by one man at Prague that the Bohemians offered to turn out as a land-sturm, if the Government would give them arms, and that their offer was refused, as they were afraid of arming them. Rieger's speech, at Prague, the other day, which goes through the land wherever Czech is spoken, shows that either the Bohemians or the Austrians are terribly in the wrong in the way this question is now being treated. The Germans are quite convinced that the Czechs exaggerate their numbers and their importance, and on that point agree with the Hungarians, who have got all they can well get out of the Austrian Empire and in their own kingdom. It remains to be seen if the Czechs will persist in the stupid policy of refusing to appear by their Deputies in the Reichsrath, and in event of their appearing whether they will maintain in debate the theses that they advocate so stoutly in Bohemia.

W. H. R.

UPSET IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

RUNAWAY OF A SIX-HORSE STAGE—TWO PASSENGERS KILLED, TWO FATALLY INJURED, AND OTHERS SERIOUSLY.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 11.—Six horses attached to the morning stage between the Crawford and Profile Houses ran away to-day, upsetting the coach on Whitcomb's Hill in this town.

G. R. Donell Kierl, of Baltimore, was instantly killed, and A. S. Butler, a banker from Allegan, Mich., was fatally injured, and has since died.

The following were also injured:

Mr. and Miss Reeves, of Phœnixville, Penn., probably fatally.

Chauncey G. Harrington, Worcester, Mass., seriously.

Austin G. Fox and Miss Fox, No. 45 West Thirty-third-street, New-York, seriously.

G. S. Fox, slightly.

Miss Emma Kennedy, of Indianapolis, slightly.

Mrs. Culbert, son and daughter, Ironton, Ohio, slightly.

Mrs. La Croix, Ironton, Ohio, arm broken and slightly injured on the head.

Two or three others were slightly injured. It is believed that all of the injured persons, with the exception possibly of Mr. and Miss Reeves, will recover.

The accident was caused by the breaking of the pole-strap.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning at Lake City, Fla., destroyed property to the value of $20,000.

The laundry of Delano & Huff, Port Jervis, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss, $3,000; insurance $2,300, in the Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

A fire in Watertown, Mass., Sunday morning, destroyed Warren Ladd's barn, with three horses, a bull, and forty-five tons of hay. The loss is $4,000.

D. M. Potter's dwelling-house, at Elora, Ontario; Mundello's cabinet factory and dwelling and the store-house of the Elora Agricultural Machine Company, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss about $15,000.

The extensive cardage factory of Sewall, Day & Co., in Roxbury, Mass., caught fire yesterday. The flames were confined to the building No. 2. The loss is $40,000; insurance $30,000, in Boston offices. Owing to a brick partition the building No. 1 was saved. The fire originated in the cellar among some black hemp.

Three barns filled with hay, belonging to Frederick Spafford, were burned on Sunday, at Bangor, Me.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a large two-story building on the corner of Washington-avenue and Sixth-street, in St. Louis, and formerly known as the State tobacco warehouse, recently occupied as small stores. The total loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000.

A fire in the lumber-yard of W. J. Judd, in Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday, destroyed about 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Several frame buildings near were destroyed. The total loss is from $60,000 to $75,000. The lumber is insured for about $20,000.

POISONED BY HER SON-IN-LAW.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—A horrible case of murder by poisoning occurred near Owosso, Mich., yesterday, the victim being a Mrs. Wartemberg. Her son-in-law, Charles Moore, was arrested and has confessed to having given her arsenic. A desire to possess her property was the probable motive for the murder.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT AND KILLED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 11.—On Sunday last at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Sidney Major shot and killed in his garden a hawk which had been preying upon his chickens. Oscar Mills, who lived next door, was walking in his garden at the time, and three buck shots passed the hawk and struck him in the heart, killing him instantly. Mills was an Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy, and was awaiting orders at the time of his death.

WASHINGTON.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

PROPOSITION FOR A POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE—ACTION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—THE PROPOSED CONVENTION AT BERNE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The latest proposition of the French Minister, relative to an international postal treaty with France, involves the possibility that letters from this country may be required to pay thirty-two cents before reaching their destination in France. The French proposition is nine cents for single letter postage on the basis of one-third of an ounce in weight, with a penalty of five cents for insufficient prepayment. By the French law, however, which would not be abrogated, the postage paid on letters which are even a fraction overweight is disregarded, and double postage charged additional. As letters from this country almost invariably exceed ten grammes in weight, letters from the United States prepaid with nine cents would, ordinarily, under the plan proposed, be charged three postages at nine cents, and the penalty of five cents additional for insufficient payment, making thirty-two cents per letter, the Postmaster General will not give this proposition favorable consideration. Mr. Creswell has offered the French Government the same facilities for closed mails as are offered the United States by that Government, notwithstanding the great disproportion in the length of railroad lines in the two countries.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

It is expected that the International Postal Convention at Berne will be temporarily postponed. It is understood that the English Government does not heartily enter into the plan. The Postmaster General has designated Hon. Joseph Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, to represent the United States at that convention. Our representative will be instructed to labor for the utmost simplicity and uniformity in any proposed international system, with the condition that postage shall be prepaid, mails be sent according to the regulations of the dispatching country, and that no accounts be kept.

THE OLD DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BONDS.

With reference to the publications telegraphed from here concerning the alleged non-payment at maturity of the bonds of the old district government, which became due Aug. 1, Mr. Moses Kelley, cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank of this city, and Treasurer of the Sinking Fund, who pays the bonds, makes the following positive statement: The bonds referred to, amounting to about $530,000, including interest, are being paid of as rapidly as can be done with safety. The certificates are all of one denomination—$50, and each has to be carefully examined and registered before payment can be made. One clerk is exclusively employed on this duty, and any one of ordinary intelligence can readily see that it requires time to receive and properly dispose of 10,000 or more of these bonds. Up to this time, however, about 300—$40,000 in amount—have been retired, and others are being paid as fast as practicable. Those offering them are served in regular order, no preference having been given to banks or large holders over others. No payments have been made in eight per cent. certificates, for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have none at their disposal to offer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAGE ON CURRENCY FOR REDEMPTION.

The Postmaster General has decided that the postage upon letters from postmasters to the Treasurer of the United States, containing United States currency for redemption, must be prepaid by the sender with the full legal rate of postage, the same as ordinary letters. Postmasters should not use their official stamps in payment of such postage. It is, however, their duty to register such packages free of charge if the mailing party request it.

STAMPING POSTAL CARDS.

The attention of the Post-office Department having been called to the practice of stamping postal cards upon the back with the carrier's stamp, which tends to deface the cards and in some instances to render illegible important communications, the Postmaster General has ordered that the practice be discontinued, and that hereafter such cards be stamped on the face only.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The United States steamer Powhatan left Norfolk on the 7th inst. for Halifax. She will return to New-York about the 1st of September.

The Monongahela, fitting out at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, is now ready for her officers, and they will be ordered to her in a few days. The vessel will be ready for sea about the 25th inst., and will be sent out to reinforce our naval forces on the Spanish coast.

Mr. Geo. Wilmuth, the oldest boatswain in the navy, died at Brampton, Canada, on the 5th inst.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the Narragansett at San Diego, Cal., on the 10th inst. After receiving coal and provisions she proceeded on the surveying service, to which she has been assigned in the Pacific.

Capt. H. C. Blake, Lieut. Commander G. C. Wiltze, and Surgeon G. R. Brush have been detached from the Naval rendezvous at New-York and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. K. Hartsell has been detached from the Naval hospital at Washington, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect on the 31st of October next.

UTAH.

THE GRAND JURY QUESTION—MRS. BRIGHAM YOUNG NO. 17.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 11.—On Saturday last Mr. Snow, Territorial Attorney General, moved before Judge Emerson for an order on the Court for a Grand Jury for the September term. Judge Emerson asked United States Attorney Cury if he wished to have a Grand Jury, and the latter replied that as a Territorial court had already intimated that no jury could be legally impaneled under the existing laws, he did not wish to go through the farce of a criminal examination or trial to have it set aside immediately thereafter. The Court then held that as the Territorial Legislature had taken the subject from the Court, and given it to the Clerk, he had nothing to do with it.

The argument on the question of the jurisdiction of the Court in the Webb-Young divorce case has closed. The Court reserved its decision.

Gen. Ord is here on an inspecting tour. He proceeds to Beaver.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 11.—At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Executive Committee, held to-night, Mr. Wm. J. Ovens, who was recently thrown from the Republican ticket as a candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth District, was indorsed by a resolution of the committee who, in strong language, repudiated the action of the City Executive Committee.

THREATENED ANARCHY IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

PARSONS, Kansas, Aug. 11.—A dispatch received from the Indian country to-day says the Downing-Ross party have beaten the Reformers, but Bell has obtained letters written by Ross and Jones to Washington, showing treachery to the principles of the party. The full-bloods are said to be indignant and aroused, and that Ross and Jones must go to the brush to save their lives. It is also asserted that death sentence has been passed by certain Indians upon Col. Boudinot, James Bell, and others of the progressive and reform party. There is no question but anarchy and crime are largely on the increase, and many of the best men in that locality begin to believe their only safety lies in a strong central Territorial government, under the protection of the United States.

EXCITEMENT IN THE OIL REGIONS.

NEW WELLS OF IMMENSE YIELD STRUCK—CRUDE OIL LIKELY TO FALL TO ONE DOLLAR A BARREL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—The recent strikes of big wells in the oil regions have caused the utmost consternation among the oil brokers and dealers in crude petroleum in this city to-day. The Parker's Landing crude oil market, which governs that of Pittsburg, opened this morning with sales at $1 47. This did not last long and prices began to tumble. Advices received from Parker's this morning stated that the new Thompson well, recently struck, was drilled further into the sand last night, when it commenced spouting, and is now reported doing 1,500 barrels. Last night another well was struck, and in five hours the yield was 200 barrels. The Satterfield well, which was struck last Saturday, did 1,300 barrels, tank measure, in twenty-four hours. When the fact of these big strikes became noised about among the oil speculators prices fluctuated all day. Private telegrams received this evening announced that oil had been offered at $1 10 per barrel, and no buyers. In all probability oil will go down to $1 per barrel.

From figures compiled from the *Commercial* of this city I give you the quotations of crude and refined oil for the years 1869 to 1873, inclusive, for Aug. 11. In 1869 crude oil sold at 14⅞ cents; refined, 31¼ cents. In 1870, crude, 9¼ cents; refined, 23½ cents. In 1871, crude, 12 cents; refined, 24 cents. In 1872, crude, 9⅛ cents; refined, 19 cents. In 1873, crude, 4 cents, and refined 13 cents. Now that the producers have got so much oil it is like a white elephant on their shoulders, as they have nowhere to put it. In the oil country money is much more easy to get than tankage, and many owners of wells will be compelled to let the oil into Oil Creek, for want of a place to put it in.

Many speculators predict that oil will reach $1 to-morrow, and possibly eighty to ninety cents before the week closes.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE TRAGEDY.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST—THE MURDERED WIFE'S CRUELTY TO HER HUSBAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 11, 1873.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Coroner Wilson Hicks commenced his investigation of the terrible tragedy which occurred in the building No. 469 Main-street, on Saturday, and which resulted in the death of John Wens and his wife Johanna. Many supposed that the inquest would be held at the Court-house, as announced, but Mr. Hicks held it at his office, No. 412 Main-street, consequently there were not very many present.

The first witness sworn was Eliza Brewer. This was the visitor whose name could not be ascertained on Saturday. She testified as follows:

I reside at No. 388 Mill-street. I went up to the building, No. 469 Main-street, on Saturday, at Mrs. Wenz's, to bring water—about ten minutes of two. Mrs. Wens called me up-stairs and went up-stairs and sat down by the window to look at a funeral that was passing. Mr. Wenz was on a lounge in the same room asleep. She woke him up and told him a boy was there to sell iron. He said: "Let the boy come up here;" she said "no," and then said to Mrs. Boyce, who was in the room, "Never mind, let's see how much money he has got; you help me." He jumped up and began to scuffle with Mrs Wens; they were both laughing; then he ran over to the closet and said "Let me get my pistol;" Mrs. Wens put her fingers in my pail of water and slapped the water in his face; I took my pail and said to Mrs. Wenz, "Come," and we went down stairs; I hung my pail on the pump in the yard and said, "Mrs. Wenz, I'd have a policeman to take that pistol away, for he looks ugly;" Mr. Wens was still up-stairs; Mrs. Wens replied, "No, he wouldn't hurt anybody;" then I said, "Nobody could flourish a pistol around me that way." Mrs. Wens went in the kitchen and sat down, and brought me an arm-chair to sit on, but I had to go; she took another chair and set it in front of the stove; then I left and went up in the shoe-store to see a funeral that was passing; we were all looking out of the window and heard the report of a pistol in the back basement; heard three shots close together; then I heard a groan. Mr. McCaffrey was called and he looked over the banister. I heard Wenz in the cellar scolding, and then the pistol went off again, which made four shots. Could not understand what he said. We did not imagine he had shot her. I don't think Wenz was intoxicated.

John McCaffrey, the saloon-keeper, Mrs. Ann Kelly, and Jane Boyce also testified, their evidence being simply corroborative. Phillip Wenz, the little boy, told the same story he did on Saturday, to the effect that his father was often intoxicated and his mother very cross in her manner.

As an additional proof that Mrs. Wenz was cruel to her husband and children I may state although she had plenty of money, not enough clothing could be found in the house to put on the bodies to make them look decently, and some had to be purchased immediately. The children were also almost entirely without clothing. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

ANOTHER VICTIM—NEW ARRANGEMENTS BY THE STEAM-BOAT OWNERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—A watchman on the steamer Dirigo named Hobbs, a resident of Cape Elizabeth, is missing, and is supposed to have been burned to death while sleeping between decks.

The Steam Packet Company will build a temporary shed on the Atlantic Wharf.

The Maine Steam-ship Company will go to Brown's Wharf temporarily. The Franconia will leave for New-York on Thursday, and the Chesapeake Monday. The company will contract at once for a new steamer.

The Carlotta was towed up to-day. The engineers say her hull, engine, and boilers are not materially damaged, and that $30,000 will rebuild her.

It is thought 10,000 bushels of corn may be saved from the elevator.

The body of Percy O'Neil, a fireman on the Dirigo, who belonged in Brooklyn, has been recovered. He was not known to have been drowned until his body was found.

The body of Wm. Mattison, the stevedore, has been recovered.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 11.—It is reported that the owners of Sanford's independent line of steamers lose several thousand dollars by the burning of the steamers in Portland harbor.

THE CHOLERA.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—One fatal case of cholera occurred here to-day. The victim died after eight hours' illness, and was buried after 9 o'clock to-night.

MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—Last night, while Michael Tadazowits was walking quietly down Main-street, he was seized by a man, and held while another beat him on the ribs and sides with large stones, one of which he held in each hand. When Tadazowitz finally released himself from the grasp of his assailants, he fell to the ground, blood streaming from nose, mouth, and ears. He died in two hours. Michael Dooley and Michael Flinney have been arrested charged with the murder. They are men of bad repute, and had been engaged in several disturbances during the day.

MISSING STEAMERS.

THE ALABAMA AND THE ARNDT SPOKEN—THE LATTER LOSES HER PROPELLER.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The State line steam-ship Alabama, from Glasgow, for New-York, was spoken on Tuesday last, a considerable distance west of the locality where the wrecked matter, supposed to have been from that vessel, was discovered.

STETTIN, Aug. 11.—The ship Oscar II. has arrived here bringing intelligence of the safety of the steam-ship Ernst Morits Arndt. The missing steam-ship was spoken by the Oscar II. on the 23d of July, and was proceeding under sail. All was well and she required no assistance.

AUSTRIA.

STRANGERS LEAVING VIENNA—VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION DECREASING.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—Many strangers are leaving Vienna, and the number of visitors to the Exposition decreases daily.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The office of Master of the Rolls has been offered to Sir John Duke Coleridge, but he refuses to accept it.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

James Scunnell was drowned on Sunday at Quincy, Mass., while bathing.

The internal revenue receipts at Washington, yesterday, were $543,561.

Dr. Wm. H. Pegg, of Atlanta, Ga., fell dead on Sunday in the street, of apoplexy.

Edmund Burns, two years old, was drowned in a small brook, in Worcester, Mass., yesterday.

Assistant Secretary of State Davis has left Washington to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law.

Secretary Belknap will return to Washington, from Orange, N. J., to-day. He was at the Astor House yesterday.

The Toronto, Ont., Post-office was entered by robbers on Sunday, and ninety-one registered letters stolen from the safe.

The Washington and Southwark Bay Clubs, from Philadelphia, arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening.

A girl nine years of age, named Sullivan, died suddenly, in Worcester, Mass., last evening, after taking a dose of vermifuge.

Patrick Carney, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, injured yesterday, died at the Worcester City Hospital last night.

At Sharon, Mass., on Saturday, Daniel Keith, a native of Pennsylvania, about thirty-six years old, was drowned while bathing.

George W. Drew, aged nineteen years, residing at No. 1,927 Nagle-street, Philadelphia, committed suicide, yesterday, by taking poison.

Lord Dufferin, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, left St. John, N. B., yesterday morning, for Portland, en route to Ottawa.

The first bale of the Florida cotton crop and the second bale of the Georgia crop were received at Savannah, Ga., on Sunday last.

Wm. J. Williams, aged thirty-five years, was instantly killed at Philadelphia, yesterday, while working in the Slatington, Penn., stone quarry.

Edward Watson, of the well-known Philadelphia firm of Watson & Brother, died on Sunday evening of brain fever. He was highly esteemed.

A grand encampment of the Knights of the Masonic order of Western New-York will commence in Auburn to-day and continue three days.

The Odd-fellows of Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday presented a costly and elegant jewel and collar to Grand Representative James F. Hartshorne.

A telegram to the Post-office Department yesterday from Springfield, Mass., states that the number of postal cards furnished to the public to this date is 44,118,000.

John Curtin shot and fatally wounded one Johnson in Main-street, San Francisco, yesterday. The alleged seduction of Curtin's daughter was the cause of the shooting.

Amos Greene, of Chester, N. H., who was insane, aged sixty years, committed suicide by hanging himself on Friday. He had recently been confined at the Asylum at Concord.

William Nash, the murderer of Martin Gersbach, of Contra Costa County, California, was captured yesterday at Battle Mountain. He offered no resistance.

Wm. M. Richardson, President of the Union Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, and long connected with that institution, died last evening in Cincinnati from paralysis.

Vice-President Wilson was in Boston yesterday. His improved appearance indicates a steady progress toward restored health, which has been brought about by cessation from all active labor.

The promotion of Sevillon A. Brown to the chief clerkship of the Department of State has been followed by the promotion of John H. Haswell as senior index clerk, and Warren C. Stone in place of Haswell.

The Spiritualists' camp-meeting commenced on Sunday at Silver Lake Grove, at Plympton, Mass. It is estimated that there were from eight to ten thousand persons present. Addresses were made by Jennie Lees and Prof. Denton.

The Caledonian Club, of Philadelphia, accompanied by a detachment of the New-York Highlanders, made a street parade yesterday in Philadelphia, and marched to Oakdale Park to participate in Scottish games and contest for prizes.

George Carson, the Custom-house officer in Baltimore, who on Sunday night shot and killed a man named Graur, a fireman of the German steam-ship Baltimore, was yesterday committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

Henry A. Plaeger shot and instantly killed George Smith at San Pablo, Contra Costa County, Cal., yesterday. An excited crowd took Plaeger and were about to hang him when a constable arrived and rescued him. Plaeger says the pistol went off accidentally.

The recently-elected General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed as follows: Senate—Thirty-two Democrats and six Republicans. House of Representatives—Eighty-one Democrats and nineteen Republicans. The Republicans gain two in the Senate, and the Democrats one in the House.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $10,327,831; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,670,000; coin, $81,641,512; including coin certificates, $44,026,800; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

The directors of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad Company, in Maine, have voted to recommend to the several cities and towns which have voted aid to the said road, to choose a committee to meet in Rockland on the 18th inst. to consider the question of granting aid to the Penobscot Bay and River Railroad.

THE HIP YEE ZONG.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The trial of the Chinese, members of the Hip Yee Zong Society, charged with conspiracy against Yet Sang, was resumed before a jury to-day. Several witnesses corroborated Yet Sang's statement about the society, its character, objects, and manner in which he was treated by the accused. The trial is not yet concluded.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—About 10 o'clock last night, a train on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad ran over a colored man, on the corner of Virginia-avenue and Four and a Half-street, cutting the body completely in two.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

FURTHER DETAILS.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT—SIXTY-SEVEN BODIES ALREADY RECOVERED—STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats of this district has arrived here, and will, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, commence on Wednesday a full investigation into the recent steam-boat disaster on the Potomac.

A thorough count of the number of dead bodies already recovered puts the list at sixty-seven. The names of nearly, if not quite, all who have been identified have been published.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

The Washington *Star's* special correspondent at Chatterton's Landing, Va., the scene of the Wawasset disaster, gives an account of his trip from here to that point, and relates interesting incidents of the sad occurrence. His report states that boatmen living on the line of the river say the screams of the women and children could be heard for miles; that all the boats available were at once brought into service, and every effort made to extend relief. On the way up to Chatterton, several bodies of colored men and women were passed, which had been dragged ashore the night before. The wreck of the ill-fated steamer lies about 250 yards below the landing, and probably 150 from the shore. The boiler, smoke-stack, and all the metallic portion seem to rest firmly on the bottom, and nearly all the machinery is exposed to view at low water. Not a particle of combustible material remains of her, and the iron-work is burned to a whitish tint. The shaft seems to have either bent or broken in the middle, showing the iron-work of the wheels. On arriving at Chatterton only two row-boats could be found, one of which was secured, and our party proceeded to the wreck. The tide being high the oarsman thought it imprudent to attempt to board her, fearing some iron snag might damage the bottom of the boat, and we made a circuit around her, stopping at a safe distance. At this time two bodies were seen floating at some distance north-east, and the crew of the other boat seem to have got the start toward them, and our boat returned to the shore, where Mr. Lautrocup, the artist, took a sketch of the wreck. During this time the boat landed the bodies of two colored men just below us. Their faces and ears were completely eaten off by crabs, leaving the teeth and bones of the face clean. In the pocket of one of these men was found a memorandum-book, from which it appeared his name was Rhode Rice, from Washington. He was evidently a young man. A silver watch with gold-plaited chain attached was found in his vest pocket. He had on linen pants and a black coat. The other man was so much disfigured about the face that recognition would have been impossible by his nearest friends. He was dressed in dark clothing and gaiters.

While sitting on a log of drift-wood, where Mr. Lautrocup was engaged in sketching the wreck, the body of a colored boy drifted ashore near by, and was dragged out on the sand. By this time the shore was dotted for miles with people watching for bodies afloat, and all the row and sail boats available were manned and put out to pick them up. The wind freshened, making the water rough, which had the tendency to bring up the bodies, and for hours the boats were incessantly occupied in grabbing them and towing them in between Boyd's Hall and Chatterton. The shore was lined with pieces of the wreck, among other things many peach-boxes and hen-coops, and half way between the points named was the ill-fated life-boat, with the entire stern out. Shreds of clothing, hats, and bonnets, fans, and smaller articles were floating promiscuously about in the surf.

During the morning five more bodies of colored women were caught and towed in, and the stench from all these corpses, after the sun beamed out hot, was intolerable.

At the interment of corpses, the correspondent says Col. Lewis, a neighboring farmer, was present and hailed a colored man named Dan, who was looking on while the men were at work digging graves. Dan came up and Col. Lewis asked him why he did not jump in and assist in burying his own color. Dan shrugged his shoulders and replied, "I can't get up the heart to do it."

Said Col. Lewis: "You mean that you are afraid to work." "No," said Dan, "I never should have any more luck if I should touch one of them poor corpses." It appears to be the general belief among the colored people in this section that bad luck will follow them if they touch a dead person.

A LADY'S STATEMENT.

The following statement of Miss Kate McPherson, one of the rescued passengers, is given by the reporter: Miss McPherson states that she went aboard the Wawasset with Miss Marbury at Hymont, and kept with her during the first part of the excitement until the smoke drove them down the gangway; that she missed her on the main deck, and the rush of colored people was so great toward the life-boat that she could not turn to find her; that she was hustled overboard, after the life-boat was stove in, with many others by the rush of colored people toward the gangway; that she immediately sunk and rose twice and knew nothing more until she found herself in a boat and being carried ashore. She was taken to the residence of Mr. Grimes, when it was found that she was uninjured with the exception of a slight burn on one shoulder. She described the scene on the burning boat as most terrible to witness. The flames burst out, all round, and swept aft, driving women and children over into the water. She saw four little children hanging on by their hands to the waist of the burning steamer, and one after the other drop into the water, the flames driving them off. The colored people were perfectly wild, and no remonstrance on the part of the officers was heeded. They jumped into the boat, piling it full, and declared that it was the colored people's boat, refusing all whites admission. When it went down all were dumped into the water together, and many others followed, being pushed overboard. The flames burst into the main deck, setting fire to the clothing of women and children who were hoping for some relief, but none could pass the gangway for the flames, and the screams of the women and children were deafening.

During the recital of her experience Miss McPherson could not refrain from bursting out into sobs, especially when allusion was made to Miss Marbury, who was a near and dear friend. Her anxiety seemed to be great about her people who live in Charles County, and her uncle Marbury, of Alexandria, thinking of the distress of mind they must be in on account of her absence since the disaster. Miss McPherson is very intelligent, and could picture very vividly the distressing scenes she witnessed on board the steamer. She was pulled up out of the water some ten yards from the boat, just as she was sinking the last time, by Mr. Robert Adams, and taken ashore in an insensible condition.

PLUNDERING THE DEAD.

One of the worst features among the shore scenes yesterday was the disposition among both white and colored stragglers to plunder and rob the dead. Several instances of this kind were noticed, but could not be prevented by Mr. McClelland who alone was authorised to take charge of valuables found. Owing to the long extent of shore many of the bodies could not be reached by him until they had been rifled, and the guilty parties had escaped.

Hiram Smith, a colored man, states that he was present and witnessed the loss of the life-boat. As soon as she was lowered to the main deck, the colored men took possession of her by force, and no threats or persuasions of the officers could prevent them. The boat was heaped full of baggage and men, and he saw a yellow man cut the bow-rope, when she fell headlong down with such force as to tear out the stern, because of the davit holding at that end, and all in her sunk.

The Vanderbilt, after cruising about the river, sent a boat ashore with Capt. Wood, who commanded the Wawasset, and a gentleman from Alexandria, cousin of Miss Marbury, the latter to look for the remains of his relative, and the Captain to aid in caring for the dead and to perform such other duty as might be required.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The following is the quarterly report of the Tax Commissioners to the Mayor. It gives, in a detailed form, the valuations of the real and personal estate for the current year, as compared with those of last year, together with considerable information of interest to every tax-payer in the City:

To Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: The quarterly report of this department embraces necessarily a summary of the transactions for the official year.

The valuations of the real and personal estate for the year 1873, as compared with those of 1872, are as follows:

Wards.	Assessments for 1872.	Assessments for 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
I	$51,215,500	$50,508,500	....	$707,000
II	28,091,500	27,754,000	....	337,500
III	31,637,000	31,354,500	....	282,500
IV	12,571,975	12,506,075	....	65,900
V	38,670,500	38,425,000	....	245,500
VI	21,209,950	21,343,650	$138,700	....
VII	15,588,900	15,853,300	264,400	....
VIII	32,284,900	33,774,400	1,489,500	....
IX	23,571,100	25,127,900	1,556,800	....
X	15,226,300	16,320,500	1,094,200	....
XI	14,335,000	14,614,200	279,200	....
XII	54,568,885	62,457,680	7,888,795	....
XIII	8,529,800	9,302,300	772,500	....
XIV	21,425,790	21,989,690	563,900	....
XV	50,350,350	50,916,750	566,400	....
XVI	29,579,250	29,730,550	151,300	....
XVII	30,037,500	30,552,400	514,900	....
XVIII	62,543,900	64,467,900	1,924,000	....
XIX	91,283,545	110,519,305	19,235,760	....
XX	33,245,150	34,830,000	1,584,850	....
XXI	70,996,050	71,235,250	239,200	....
XXII	70,185,820	63,104,530	2,918,710	....
Total	$797,148,665	$836,693,380	$41,183,115	$1,638,400

	Personal Estate 1872.	Personal Estate 1873.
Resident	$195,032,157	$184,965,583
Non-resident	35,189,520	29,831,665
Shareholders of Banks	76,727,745	77,800,395
Total	$306,949,422	$292,597,643

Total real and personal valuation for 1873	$1,129,291,023
Total real and personal valuation for 1872	1,104,098,087
Increase in 1873	25,192,936
Total increase	42,255,765
Total decrease	17,062,829
Net increase	25,192,936

The falling off in the value of personal property is referable to several causes, among which may be enumerated a more exact knowledge on the part of tax-payers of the descriptions of property not liable to assessment by law; an apprehension that the rate of taxation would be something like three and one-half per cent., which induced many to change the form of their investments to securities exempt from taxation, and others to remove from the City; a thorough weeding from the rolls of the names of such as did not respond to their taxes and were found to have removed or become worthless, and the obliteration of property occasioned by the disastrous fire in Boston.

The assessments upon railroads for this year have been made for the first time upon a construction of the law which makes no deduction for the indebtedness of these corporations—a construction which these companies protest against, and which they have taken measures to have judicially reviewed by the highest tribunal.

For the first time the capital employed by several of the Canadian banks, in business in the City, has been subject to assessment; and they, too, have appealed to the courts to determine their liability under the act of 1855.

The following table exhibits the assessments on personal property in the City of New-York for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Resident	$198,156,791	$195,032,157	$184,965,583
Non-resident	32,025,037	35,189,520	29,831,665
Sh'eholders B'ks	76,765,395	76,727,745	77,650,395
Total	$306,947,395	$306,949,422	$292,447,643

NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS.

The following table exhibits the number of names assessed for personal property, the number of applications for relief, the number proving to be exempt, and the number passed into the receiver's books, for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Names on rolls at opening	26,441	29,291	29,513
Applications for reductions	15,723	14,269	16,767
Erased, not liable	7,903	9,916	13,307
Retained on receiver's books	18,538	19,382	16,206

The number of banks and of shareholders for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, respectively, was as follows:

	1871.	1871.	1873.
Number of banks	89	78	78
Number of shareholders	26,620	26,336	26,059

RECAPITULATION.

The following table exhibits the total valuation on real and personal estate for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Real estate	$769,306,410	$797,148,665	$836,693,380
Resident personal	198,156,791	195,032,157	184,965,583
Non-resid't personal	32,025,037	35,189,520	29,831,665
Shareholders' banks	76,765,395	76,727,745	77,650,395
Total	$1,076,253,633	$1,104,098,087	$1,129,141,023

ANNUAL EXEMPTIONS.

By the laws of this State, the personal property of every minister of the Gospel, or priest of any denomination, and the real estate of such minister or priest, when occupied by him, provided such real and personal estate do not exceed the value of $1,500, are exempt from taxation.

Every officer, musician, and private in the National Guard is also entitled to a deduction from the assessed valuation of his real and personal property to the amount of $1,000 during the time he shall perform military duty; and by an act passed April 1, 1871, every officer, musician, and private who enlisted at any time from April 17, 1854, to April 29, 1865, and was honorably discharged after seven years' service, was in like manner entitled to a deduction of $500.

This act of 1871 was repealed May 4, 1872.

To obtain the exemptions above enumerated, it is necessary that the beneficiaries shall make their application each year.

The following table exhibits the deductions made under the afore-mentioned law for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Military	$521,000	$565,500	$490,500
Clergy	73,500	66,000	76,500
Total	$594,500	$631,500	$567,000

ASSESSMENTS UPON REAL ESTATE.

The number of pieces or plots of real estate upon the assessment rolls for 1871, was 124,876; in 1872, 127,217, and in 1873, 123,209.

During the time the books were open, from the second Monday in January to the 30th day of April, to receive applications from parties considering themselves aggrieved by assessments upon their property, there were received in 1871 2,315 applications, covering 5,473 pieces; during the same period in 1872 there were received 1,508 applications, covering 3,738 pieces, and for a like time in 1873 there were received 1,746 applications, covering 4,251 pieces.

The following tables exhibit the number of applications for correction of assessments on real estate in each ward for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, together with the disposition made of the same:

1871.

Ward.	Corrected.	Confirmed.	Total.
First	141	27	168
Second	65	22	87
Third	66	31	97
Fourth	61	28	89
Fifth	70	43	113
Sixth	37	15	52
Seventh	45	17	62
Eighth	54	33	87
Ninth	33	20	53
Tenth	46	21	67
Eleventh	23	27	50
Twelfth	69	39	108
Thirteenth	28	11	39
Fourteenth	57	31	88
Fifteenth	62	66	128
Sixteenth	34	34	68
Seventeenth	87	37	124
Eighteenth	55	72	127
Nineteenth	74	76	150
Twentieth	36	89	125
Twenty-first	108	110	218
Twenty-second	96	119	215
Total	1,347	968	2,315

1872.

Ward.	Corrected.	Confirmed.	Total.
First	37	21	58
Second	8	9	17
Third	8	25	33
Fourth	27	30	57
Fifth	52	22	74
Sixth	25	10	35
Seventh	37	23	60
Eighth	36	22	58
Ninth	13	24	37
Tenth	25	24	49
Eleventh	12	15	27
Twelfth	39	35	74
Thirteenth	22	19	41
Fourteenth	21	27	48
Fifteenth	36	56	92
Sixteenth	19	24	43
Seventeenth	38	55	93
Eighteenth	38	54	92
Nineteenth	50	66	116
Twentieth	48	54	102
Twenty-first	83	79	162
Twenty-second	67	73	140
Total	731	767	1,508

1873.

Ward.	Corrected.	Confirmed.	Total.
First	41	21	62
Second	40	11	51
Third	21	21	42
Fourth	30	26	56
Fifth	60	27	87
Sixth	21	24	45
Seventh	32	16	48
Eighth	22	42	64
Ninth	16	35	51
Tenth	28	33	61
Eleventh	13	12	25
Twelfth	87	65	152
Thirteenth	20	18	38
Fourteenth	38	21	59
Fifteenth	34	43	82
Sixteenth	29	21	50
Seventeenth	24	34	58
Eighteenth	50	35	85
Nineteenth	110	148	258
Twentieth	34	50	84
Twenty-first	74	40	114
Twenty-second	87	87	174
Total	911	835	1,746

TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS.

Number of pieces of real estate	123,209
Number of names on personal books	29,513
Number of shareholders of banks	26,059
Total number of assessments	178,781

GENERAL REMARKS.

The allegation is sometimes made that this department capriciously varies its assessments in order that some specious purpose may be attained by ameliorating the nominal rate of taxation. The reiteration of any change against public officials, however unfounded the charge may be, is pretty sure, if not contradicted, to effect a lodgment in the public mind, and undermine confidence in official integrity and impartiality. The duties of the officers of this department are such as to make them especially subject to unjust imputations. To assess is to estimate, according to one's judgment, the value of the thing to be assessed. When the exercise of this judgment is made the basis for imposing a pecuniary exaction or penalty or tax upon the individual for the benefit of the public, it is not strange that the individual questions the accuracy of the judgment. The value of the thing to be judged of is, inherently, a problem most difficult of solution. A hasty answer to this statement would be that an actual sale furnishes an unerring standard by which an absolutely accurate judgment may be formed. But small experience in assessorial duties, however, is required to satisfy one, that even actual sales are by no means an infallible standard for estimating actual values. The terms and conditions of the sale, the state of the money market as to stringency or plethora, the necessities of the seller, the motives of the buyer, are, among others, important considerations which may render the actual sale unreliable as a standard, unless the assessor has a full knowledge of a state of facts which, in many cases interested parties have strong motives for sedulously concealing. The fallibility of acknowledged "experts" in valuing property frequently comes under the notice of the Commissioners. A single example will illustrate this position. In a legal proceeding the value of a piece of property on Broadway was required to be known. Five experts, disinterested, and of the highest possible character, were sworn as to its value, and their estimates varied from $225,000 to $400,000. In a few weeks afterward the property was sold at auction for $600,000, and in a few months subsequently resold for $480,000.

The assessments are made by deputies, "under the direction," as the law expresses it, of the Commissioners. It is a physical impossibility for the Commissioners to do more than exercise a general supervision. There are in all 178,781 assessments for the year 1873, and these are required by law to be made between the first Monday of September and the second Monday of January, a period of, say nineteen weeks. This would allow the board less than twenty seconds for each assessment, if they had no other duties, and devoted every moment of every business hour to a scrutiny of each assessment; a term manifestly too brief to render such a revision of the slightest value.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The highest duty of the Commissioners is to exercise such a supervision as to insure equality in the valuation in the various wards or districts, so as to effect, as nearly as possible, an equitable distribution of the public burden. By a wise provision of the law, each owner of property is allowed to become, within certain limits, an assessor, and like the official deputy submit his assessment to the judgment of the board.

The owner is like the official, allowed a period of four months, to wit: from the second Monday in January until the last day of April, in which to make his assessment. Then the Commissioners proceed to compare the official assessment with the owner's assessment, and exercise their judgment in deciding between the two. During the past quarter the owner's valuation was adjudged to prevail over the official valuation in 911 cases, as the table herewith proves. This department thus performs its duties in the full glare of public scrutiny, the highest possible guaranty, even in the absence of official integrity, that no gross wrong is likely to be attempted in the face of inevitable exposure. That individuals may, in rare instances, suffer wrong, when they fail to exercise their prerogative and scrutinize their assessments, is not denied; but in such cases they themselves are party to the wrong by reason of neglect. Again, the Commissioners, disavowing infallibility, may err in their decision upon the complaint, but that wrong is not remediless, as the aggrieved party has a right to have such decision reviewed by the highest courts of the State. While the property owner in New-York City has a term of nearly four months in which to scrutinize his assessments, the property owner in every other portion of the State is allowed but thirty days in which to exercise such right.

PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF VALUATIONS.

For several years the real estate of this City has been dealt with very tenderly in the matter of increased assessments, as the following figures will demonstrate:

In 1865 the assessed value was	$427,404,384
In 1866 the assessed value was	478,994,934
In 1867 the assessed value was	555,442,062
In 1868 the assessed value was	623,235,305
In 1869 the assessed value was	684,183,918
In 1870 the assessed value was	742,103,075
In 1871 the assessed value was	769,306,410
In 1872 the assessed value was	797,125,115
In 1873 the assessed value was	836,693,380

In round numbers the increase in the valuation of real estate since 1865 has been as follows:

1866 increase over previous year	$51,500,000
1867 increase over previous year	76,500,000
1868 increase over previous year	68,000,000
1869 increase over previous year	61,000,000
1870 increase over previous year	58,000,000
1871 increase over previous year	27,000,000
1872 increase over previous year	28,000,000
1873 increase over previous year	39,500,000

Thus it will be seen that the aggregate increase in the valuation of real estate for the last four years, *i. e.*, from 1870 to 1873, was $152,500,000, or an average of $38,125,000 per year, while the aggregate increase for the preceeding four years, *i. e.*, from 1866 to 1869, was $257,000,000, or an average of $64,250,000 per year, showing that the average increase for the last four years was $26,175,000 less per year than for the previous four years.

VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS.

The reports of the Superintendent of Buildings on file in this department embrace a period of two years and nine months, *i. e.*, from the 3d of April, 1870, to the 31st of December, 1872. From the report of 1871 and 1872 (p. 83) the estimated cost of new buildings proposed to be erected from April, 1870, to April, 1872, was $76,226,439, and of alterations in buildings for the same period was $8,116,615.

By the report of the Superintendent for 1872 (p. 31) it appears that the estimate cost of new buildings proposed to be erected from the 5th of April to the 31st of December, 1872, was $21,944,330, and the alterations during the same period were estimated at $2,788,379. This gives a total for the two years and nine months of $109,075,763. Now, add to the sum of $76,226,439, for the three months which the report does not furnish, an estimate covering the time from the 1st of January to the 3d of April, 1870, say $9,470,715, and it gives

A total estimated cost for improvements for three years of	$118,546,478
Increase in assessed valuation during same year	94,590,305
Cost of improvements exceed increased assessments in three last years	$23,956,173

The increase in the assessed value, it will be seen, is less than eighty per cent. of the cost of improvements.

It may be objected that the cost here given is of buildings "proposed to be" erected, some of which were probably not completed or even commenced. To this the answer is that actual cost so invariably and largely exceeds estimated cost as to more than compensate for the few failures to construct. It may be further objected that the buildings proposed to be erected late in 1872 could not have been completed so as to enter into the assessment for 1873. To this it is answered that a full equivalent is found in the buildings assessed for the first time in 1870, the estimated cost of which does not appear in the tables at hand, and is not included in the above statement of estimated cost.

It is not, of course, claimed that the $118,000,000 worth of improvements should have been the measure of increased assessment, for property is not assessed in that proportion. These improvements have really been assessed at a small percentage of their cost, and the remainder of the increased valuations has been derived from the increased value of other property.

ASSESSMENTS IN THE UPPER WARDS.

Some comment has been caused by the increased valuations in the three upper, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second, Wards, as compared with the valuations of the other nineteen wards. Now, very few probably bear in mind that the three wards named include fifty-nine per cent., or three-fifths of the entire area of the City. Within three wards, in the space of a few years, many millions have been spent in splendid improvements, the expense of which has been or has to be borne by the tax-payers at large. The whole number of buildings completed in this City, according to the report of the Superintendent of Buildings, in 1870, 1871, and 1872, (estimating for the first quarter of 1870,) was 6,071; of these, 3,876 were in the three upper wards. The aggregate increase of valuations in the whole City for these three years was $118,546,478. Granting for a moment, as has been claimed, that the assessments should keep pace only with the new buildings, or in other words that the increase of buildings should be the sole basis for increase of valuations, and we have the following result:

As the new buildings in the whole City, 6,071, are to those 3,876 in the three upper wards, so should the total increased valuation, $118,546,478, be to the increased valuation in those wards, $60,390,740. The actual increase in valuation in these three wards is $62,745,475, or an excess of only $2,354,735. Ought anything more be needed to show how totally unfounded are the complaints of discrimination against these upper wards! The term of three years is chosen for comparison for reasons which will appear in referring hereafter to the assessments in the Nineteenth Ward.

THE NINETEENTH WARD.

The increase of $19,235,760, in the assessed valuation of this ward for 1873, above the assessment for 1872, has been made the occasion of criticism, and it is due to those who make complaints that this report should not pass by those complaints without observation. This ward is bounded by Fortieth and Eighty-sixth streets, and Sixth-avenue and the East River, and has for several years been the theatre of the most active operations in real estate, and the area in which the most stately and costly mansions have been erected. For more than two miles, what is at present the most elegant avenue of the City, stretches through it. Within its limits capitalists discovered "the potentiality of acquiring wealth beyond the wildest dreams of avarice." The advance in value of its lots has been such as to almost paralyze for the time the efforts of the assessor to keep pace with it. Many of the owners themselves have doubted the actuality and permanence of the constantly-increasing prices. Delegations of tax-payers holding property there have pressed their views upon the Commissioners. Some of the points they have presented may be briefly stated thus:

That prices had attained a point at which they were not likely to be supported.

That those who had invested at high prices ought to be treated with special leniency, as their purchases had helped to keep up the tone of the market and sustain prices generally.

That those who had erected buildings should be considered as public benefactors, who were ornamenting the City at their own expense, and encouraging others to follow their example, entitling them to exemptions sometimes accorded to pioneers.

That many local assessments for paving, &c., would yet be imposed upon the property.

That at least one year of grace should be allowed, and any increase of assessment postponed for that period.

These arguments were certainly plausible, and not without effect. For 1871 the assessment on the Nineteenth Ward was not raised anything in proportion to the increase in values, and for 1872 similar pleas, vehemently urged, were allowed undue weight, and a proper advance in valuation again deferred, until the tax-rate of that year, $2 91 on the $100, aroused the attention and complaints of tax-payers in other portions of the City.

From their stand-point they argued:

That $10,000 worth of property was worth as much in one portion of the City as in another.

That the down-town owner not only had a large assessment on his own property, but had to bear, in the general tax, the expense of many local improvements up-town which inured almost exclusively to the benefit of property in that vicinity.

The property in the Nineteenth Ward was assessed far below the proportion observed in other parts of the City.

A fair consideration of the subject in all its relations, not only justifies the assessment for 1873, but would warrant even a larger assessment. It is alleged that 1872 was a year in which real estate in this ward did not advance so rapidly as in 1870 and 1871; but if in those years, in deference to the views of owners, the increase which should have been made was postponed, it ought not now be claimed that it must never be rated at the advance which has been actually realized. The postponement of the proper advance in 1871 and 1872 conferred a very substantial advantage. The Commissioners are not bound to prove that the advance in value occurred in the very year in which the assessments were increased. It is enough if the assessment bear a just relation to the value, whether the value was attained one year or ten years ago.

But while adhering to this general proposition, the Commissioners do not lose sight of the fact that there was in 1872 a very material increase of value in a large portion of the Nineteenth Ward. In that year the tax-payers at large contributed $1,598,767 50 toward defraying the expenses of sinking the railroad bed in Fourth-avenue, the benefit from which accrues almost exclusively to the property-owners in that ward. To the down-town owner it matters little whether his egress from the City by rail be an open cut or a covered way—he would probably prefer the former—but after he has paid for the latter, he is not, in addition, willing to pay a portion of the taxes of those whose property is largely and directly benefited by the alteration.

DOWN-TOWN ASSESSMENTS.

Commercial life, as well as social life, has its fashions. The dry-goods trade once had its home in Pearl and Pine streets, and Hanover-square in the First Ward. Thence it went to the Second Ward, thence to the Fifth Ward, and now largely to the Eighth Ward. The hat, the fur, the jewelry and other trades have been even more erratic in their migrations. Values of real estate have been largely affected by each movement of that character, and it has frequently occurred that the owner of property in Front, Water, Pearl, Stone, South, William, Greenwich, Washington, West, Dey, Vesey, and many other streets has been suddenly aroused by the results of an auction sale, made under favorable circumstances, to the fact that his property was assessed for ten or twenty per cent. more than he can sell it for. Such discoveries force a reduction of assessed values. Yet for 1873 it is probably true that the assessments upon property below Grand-street are from ten to fifteen per cent. higher than those upon property above Fortieth-street, allowing both to be placed upon the market upon the same terms and conditions.

STATE EQUALIZATION.

The very great disparity between the rate of valuation in New-York and in nearly all the other counties in the State, is well understood. It has for many years furnished a just ground for complaint and remonstrance. The State Board of Equalization has not hitherto responded to such remonstrance with a proper regard to the equity of the case. In the month of June the Board of State Assessors spent many hours in examining the records of this department and in hearing the statements of the Commissioners in reference thereto, and they are in possession of facts which, it is hoped, will enable them to obtain in the State Board of Equalization something approximating a fair apportionment of the general assessment in the State for this City.

CONCLUSION.

The public examination of the assessment rolls before a committee, now pending, is altogether *ex parte*, and based upon the unsworn statements of parties directly interested. Many of these statements as already made are susceptible of such explanation as would entirely vindicate this department.

The Commissioners, conscious of integrity of purpose, will go on in the discharge of their delicate and responsible duties, divested of all prejudice or preference. Expecting censure under any circumstances, and accepting it as a penalty attaching to the nature of their office, they will endeavor never to deserve it, and so endure it with complacency. Bearing testimony to the general fairness and reasonableness of the great body of tax-payers, they are conscious that perfect assessors have never yet been found, and if they were, the volume of complaint would not be essentially diminished, unless perfect tax-payers were discovered at the same time.

The foregoing report embraces the proceedings of our predecessors, in regard to which Mr. Andrews is the only member of our board qualified to speak. This report has been prepared by and is vouched for by him alone. It is therefore due Messrs. Wheeler and Moulton to say that they sign it as Commissioners, although their duties and responsibilities as such date only from May 9, 1873.

JOHN WHEELER,
GEO. H. ANDREWS.
SEVERN D. MOULTON,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1873.

THE UNITED STATES LAW ASSOCIATION.

A report of the sixth annual meeting of the United States Law Association, held on July 25, in this City, has been published. Gen. B. Franklin Fisher, of Philadelphia, presided, and congratulated the President and the members of the association on the progress the organization had made of late years, and the influence it was capable of exercising. He said it was the only institution in the country which had for its object the elevation of the legal profession while producing a closer intimacy with the commercial community without any of the features of the commercial agency system. A letter was read by the Secretary, Mr. James H. Remington, of New-York, from Mr. George Merrill, dated from Paris, urging the necessity for the adoption of some general system of laws throughout all the States embracing the domestic relations, marriage, and divorce, wills, the distribution of estates in cases of intestancy, bills of exchange, and other matters at present so much confused. Mr. Charles H. Ulman, the President of the association, also addressed the meeting. The sum of $57,500 was subscribed by the members present, and, after transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

Jamaica Village, Long Island, narrowly escaped a very serious conflagration yesterday. The barn of Mrs. Sarah Stoothoff, on Herriman-avenue, was fired by an incendiary early in the morning, and with its contents was totally destroyed. The building stood directly in the rear of and very near to the Trustees' Hall, which was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $600, and was only saved from entire destruction by the exertions of the firemen. The public school building also narrowly escaped. Had either of these buildings got fairly on fire it is impossible to say where the conflagration would have ended, as the houses in that neighborhood are all built of wood, stand near together, and the fire must have had a clean sweep for some distance. The Trustees' Hall is fully insured. The loss on the barn and contents is estimated at $800.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

The ninth annual convention of the French-Canadian societies of the United States will be held, during the present week, at Bideford, Me., commencing to-morrow, when it is expected that representatives of some fifty societies from all parts of the United States will be present. The French-Canadian Society of this City has elected as its delegates Messrs. George Batchelor, Col. F. Boucher, and Charles Monsette, who will leave for Maine to-day. The proceedings of the convention, it is expected, will be brought to a close on Saturday. The object of the meeting is principally to effect a union of the French Canadian element in the United States for political, social, and benevolent purposes; but many of the societies for some years past have earnestly agitated the question of Canadian annexation, and the majority of the French Canadians in this country, as well as in Canada, think that this must, sooner or later, be carried out. The French Canadian population in this country, it is estimated, amounts to about 800,000, of whom about 5,000 are residing in this City.

THE INDIANS.

REPORTED OUTRAGES IN WESTERN TEXAS—SUCCESSFUL PURSUIT OF APACHES IN NEW-MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Rev. Norman Badger, army chaplain at Fort Concha, Western Texas, arrived here yesterday, en route for Washington. He states that a scouting party returned to Fort Concha on last Saturday week after forty days' absence, bringing in a number of stolen ponies captured from the Indians off their reservation; also, the fresh scalp of a white girl thirteen years old, who was with a woman killed and scalped on Staked Plain, two weeks before. Mr. Badger says it is now known that Gen. McKenzie, during his great expedition against the Comanches last Fall, killed upward of 100 of them, although it was reported at the time that he killed but twenty-three. About three weeks ago a band of Indians appeared near Old Camp Colorado, shot and stabbed a Mrs. Williams, also shot Mrs. Williams' little girl, mashed her head against the door-post, threw her body into the fire, then entering the house, shot a girl eight years of age and carried her away with them. Mrs. Williams, notwithstanding her two wounds, crawled into the house, pulled her little child out of the fire, rolled her in a wet blanket, and laid her in bed. Her husband soon after returning, she related to him the circumstances of the attack upon the house and then died; but the infant whose head had been so badly bruised, was still alive when last heard from, and would probably revolt.

A band of from fifty to sixty Indians were roaming about the country south of Fort McKavett, and in the absence of the cavalry at the fort, couriers have been sent in all directions to warn the settlers. Much alarm existed and citizens were arming to defend themselves.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in a general order, announces the brilliant result achieved by Capt. G. W. Chilson, of the Eighth United States Cavalry, and a detachment under his command, in the pursuit of the Apache Indians in New-Mexico, on the 13th of July. The Indians had stolen eleven head of horses from a citizen of New-Mexico, and were followed by Capt. Chilson and his command for five days. When they were overtaken a fight ensued, which resulted in the killing of three Indians and recovery of all the horses. Capt. Chilson lost one man killed, First Sergt. J. S. Morris. Sergt. L. S. Sytte, Corporal Frank Brattling, Blacksmith John Sherin, and Private Henry Mills are honorably mentioned for brave conduct.

FIGHT BETWEEN INDIANS AND MEXICANS.

The San Diego (Cal.) *Union* gleans from a resident of the locality, the following particulars of the recent serious fight between Indians of the Jacumba tribe, who live in Lower California, and some Mexicans, at Pablo Sandoval's house, in Guatay Valley, about forty-two miles from San Diego: "About thirty of these Indians and twenty Mexicans congregated at Pablo Sandoval's house, on Saturday evening, July 19, and commenced the gambling game styled 'pino.' Liquor was procured and the excitement ran high until daylight, when a row occurred that had the effect of breaking up the party. Knives were drawn and freely used, but strange to say not a single shot was fired. After a determined and bloody struggle, the Indians became masters of the situation, and the Mexicans fled the field, leaving several of their number who had been fatally wounded. Pablo Sandoval, whose family were there, refused to leave them, and was taken prisoner. He was pinioned, and the Indians started with the evident intention of carrying him off to kill him, or take him down into Lower California and get a ransom for him. Some friends of Sandoval hunted up the Indian 'General,' Jose Maria, who intercepted the victors, and ransomed Sandoval by giving the Indians some money, two horses, and a number of sheep. There are several Mexicans known to be in the fracas who have not since been seen; some say they were killed. Nearly all the Mexicans and Indians engaged in the fight who were seen by our informant bore marks of the affray, some of them of a severe character. As soon as Pablo Sandoval was released he returned to his home, and with the assistance of friends moved his goods, cattle, horses, and sheep up into the thickly-settled portion of the valley about four miles from his former residence."

THE TROOPS IN TEXAS.

A letter from San Antonio, Texas, to the Galveston *News*, written on the 1st inst., gives the following interesting statements concerning military affairs in that department, derived from Gen. McKeever, Adjutant General of the Department of Texas: "Gen. Mackenzie has not been killed, nor has he been absent from Fort Clark, his post of duty. There has been no fight with the Indians, and but one Indian killed, which was at Fort McKavett. He was a chief, as is to be seen by his outfit, which is here in San Antonio. It is uncertain which tribe he belonged to, but this will be determined in a few days, as his hat and other articles have been sent to Fort Sill for that purpose. Major Morrow's command, embracing several companies of cavalry, were, at last accounts, scouting on the Brazos. There is one company of soldiers in Frio County, assisting the citizens in fighting the Indians, who are very bad there. I conversed with several soldiers just in from the Sabinal. They confirmed the killing of an old gentleman named Massey, and of other attacks on Mexicans, who luckily escaped with their lives, the depredations in stealing stock, &c. There is a rumor at head-quarters here that the Kickapoos and Pottawattomies will return from Mexico and give themselves up to go on the reservation. As yet it is unconfirmed, though it is thought there may be something in it. Gen. Mackenzie writes to Gen. Augur that he has ordered Capt. Wint to trail back the last large party of Indians—those who came into San Antonio and traded for powder, &c.—and see where they came from. He incloses letters from Col. Shafter and one from Col. Atkinson, relative to the Kickapoos; but these letters are private. The military are scouting in every direction from Fort Clark and Fort Duncan, and doing all in their power to render the country quiet. It appears to be Gen. Mackenzie's opinion that the Indians raiding in the vicinity of Clark were Lipans and Mescaleros, the last band being, probably, Comanches."

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

The two Indian chiefs who have excited so much interest through the refusal of Gov. Davis, of Texas, to release them from imprisonment, are thus described by a correspondent of the Houston *Mercury*: "Satanta is about fifty-three years of age, above the average height, and compactly built. His face wears a thoughtful rather than a treacherous look, and his large, keen eye has nothing of the devilish in it except when angered; then it flashes and burns into yours like a living coal. Big Tree, who is only a sort of second lieutenant to Satanta, and has no influence with the tribes, is a short, thick-set, wiry, treacherous-looking savage, in whose coal-black eye gleams the desire to do deeds that chill the blood to think of. Strange to say, he is the most industrious of the two, and has actually learned the art of putting a cane-bottom in a chair. Satanta sits during the day in a different shop and chews tobacco, of which he is a passionate lover. At night they both occupy the same cell, No. 3, in the east building. They are cleanly in person and habits only by the usual prison coercion, and they are industrious by the some process. Big Tree, according to this rule, works all the time. He is employed in a shop in the third story, and it is curious to see him looking out of the window every now and then; curious to watch the emotions of his heart, readable in his face, as he peers into the woodland bordering the town. As a general thing these Indians are on good terms with those working and living with them, and although they have not settled down in the habits of the white man, they have learned some of his ways. Big Tree will do things on the sly, but Satanta does all he does do open and above board, and when reprimanded plays ignorance and of course escapes. He often scolds Big Tree in vigorous Kiowa, and sometimes he whips him in real earnest. The Indian notion gives Big Tree no chance to fight back, and he takes it mutely. They are both in good health, though Satanta is less the robust Indian he was when first incarcerated."

CITY HALL NOTES.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Mayor's office yesterday. Mayor Havemeyer was at his office at an early hour, but he had but little business to transact. In the afternoon he had brief interviews with Rev. Dr. King, Alderman Morris, and others....The Board of Assistant Aldermen had no quorum yesterday, and the President adjourned the meeting until Monday next. Many of the members were absent on an "excursion." Thos. Abbott, who was previously appointed Secretary of the board, took the oath of office before the Mayor's Chief Clerk.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Three weeks ago, two men hired a room on the top floor of the tenement-house, No. 306 Front-street. Next door is Woodhull & Co.'s wholesale ship chandlery, one of the oldest firms in the City. Yesterday morning it was found that the men in the tenement-house—evidently professional burglars—had cut a hole through the wall, and endeavored to cut open the safe. They failed to break the safe, however, and left their tools behind.

KINGS COUNTY ANNEXATION.

The commissioners appointed to draft a plan for the annexation of Kings County towns to the City of Brooklyn met for organization yesterday at the Court-house, in Brooklyn. Hon. John A. Lott, of Flatbush, was chosen President, and Messrs. Bishop and Ryder appointed clerk and sergeant-at-arms, respectively. Judge Lott briefly addressed the commissioners, alluding to the former efforts to force consolidation on the county towns, and expressing a hope that the present commission which had been organized under more favorable circumstances might be enabled to devise some proper plan for the annexation of the county towns to Brooklyn as one city. The commission will meet at 2 o'clock daily.

THE STATE AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The following article, from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be found interesting:

"One of the most striking features of our time is the general and unquestioning belief that the essentials of political life are altered because its forms have undergone so complete a change during the last fifty years. Not more than half a century has elapsed since England abandoned her attitude of oppugnance and exclusion toward the Roman Church, and yet the present generation is quite at a loss to understand a political situation very analogous to our own in past times—a situation which is now engrossing the attention of every continental politician. Germany and Switzerland seem to be almost exactly in the same position with regard to Rome in which England found herself in the times of Elizabeth and James I., with the difference that those countries have behind them 200 years of toleration, very much like (although due to entirely different causes) the epoch of toleration which England looks forward to now after a similar period of just intolerance. And Germany and Switzerland are in this dilemma now simply because they did not act as the English and the Dutch did two centuries ago. There are questions the solution of which may be postponed, but the day arrives when they must be solved; and the longer the solution is delayed, the more difficult it becomes. Among these unavoidable questions, none requires to be met with more courage than that of the relations between the Roman Church and those States in which the majority is Protestant. Nor is the question to be disposed of by any general abstract principle, such as the principle of absolute religious liberty. Germany and Switzerland are not in the position of wholly Catholic nations, like Italy, France, and Belgium, nor in that of entirely Protestant countries, such as the United States or Sweden. They are, in fact in very much the same condition that Holland and England were in at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Before granting absolute liberty they must put the authority of the State above all contest. As they neglected to do so, or were unable to do so, 200 years since, they must venture on it now; for they have to deal with an enemy as daring as he is powerful.

The Catholic Church, indeed, is one of those organisms for which our abstract and absolute formulas are completely inadequate, both in theory and practice. Its long duration, its powerful organization, its numerous officers, its wealth, its universality, would make of it a most dangerous enemy under all conditions. And there happen to be two circumstances which necessarily bring this organization into conflict, sooner or later, with the national and secular interests of every State. These two circumstances are the supreme sovereignty of the Pope—that is to say, a foreigner residing in a foreign country—and the celibacy of the priests. The one makes every Catholic priest the subject of a higher power than the laws of his country; the second frees him of every consideration of worldly interest, enlisting him in the service of an abstract ideal, and an ideal which is the negation of the State. The contest may slumber for a while, as it has done in Germany since the Thirty Years' War, out of sheer exhaustion, or as it does just now in England, because the Roman Church is as yet too weak to exhibit its ultimate pretensions; but as soon as some energetic man gets the upper hand at Rome, and finds his ecclesiastical army ready for war, the conflict must inevitably break out again. The struggle once begun, the well-convinced or well-disciplined soldier of an abstract ideal, his feelings unhampered by wife and child, will pay not the slightest regard to any considerations except such as are imposed upon him by the only authority he acknowledges in the last resort. The question, therefore, is not so much whether the State has a right to set aside the rules of *ius gentium* in its war with the Roman Church, as whether it is expedient and useful to put them aside. The English and Dutch Governments had an undoubted right to deny all political and civil functions to the members of a church which confessedly plotted, here for the delivering over of the country to Spanish oppression, there for the overthrow of the reigning dynasty. But did they act wisely in exerting the right? The examples of Austria, Bavaria, and Belgium—where the contrary policy prevailed, with the result that those countries were entirely won by the priests in less than fifty years—seem to give a significant answer to that question; and the success of England and Holland in maintaining their integrity and their independence must necessarily persuade the Germans and Swiss to follow a similar policy, when Poles and Alsatians on the one side, and the Sonderbund cantons on the other, are supported by the Roman Church in attempts to impair the integrity of the German and Swiss States. However, times are changed—not in substance assuredly, but certainly in form and habit; so that a thorough and consistent measure of expulsion and exclusion cannot be applied to the enemy. The means of intercourse are too manifold and too free to make any such measure possible, if it were desirable. The expulsion of Monsignor Mermillod and the Bernese curates from Switzerland, of the Jesuits and "similar orders" (as the very elastic text of the German law has it) from the Empire, are acts which not only jar on our modern conventional ideas of toleration, but they will prove totally ineffectual, and worse: they will give the glory of martyrdom to the happy victims, while to the Swiss Governments, and to the passionate statesman who governs Germany, they will bring the odium of persecution.

It is not so, however, with other laws framed at Berlin for the struggle against Rome, the sole aim of which is to bring the Catholic clergy again under the control of common law, from which they had silently crept away, declaring themselves suddenly and noisily emancipated from its rule, and to counterbalance the injurious influence of celibate and school discipline. The common law in Germany—whether wisely or unwisely it is not for us to decide—exacts from every citizen who proposes to enter any professional career, be it that of a physician, a lawyer, a clergyman, a tutor, or a civil official, a course of from two to four years of university study. To this rule the Catholic clergy cheerfully submitted in those balmy days when religious strife slumbered in Germany—that is to say, from 1638 to 1830 or thereabout. But when the Roman Church began to lift her head and to take the offensive against all opponents—viz., about 1835—the universities, where future priests had mixed with future clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and professors, and saw a good deal of real life, began to be abandoned. Everywhere seminaries were founded where the future apostle was sequestered, from the age of ten or twelve up to twenty or twenty-one, when he definitely took orders, from all contact with the world. This system, which had long before killed the Faculties of Catholic theology—nay, Catholic theology itself—in France and Italy, worked admirably in Germany, and soon showed its results—sooner, indeed, and more strikingly than was agreeable to the bishops; who, in 1870, when they were still struggling for their independence against Rome, found themselves abandoned by the low clergy educated in the seminaries, as well as by the Governments, and finally obliged to surrender. The good old German Pfarrer of the Hermesian school, such as the Faculties formed him, who heartily blessed a mixed marriage even when the children were not to be brought up in the Catholic Church, has become a myth in Germany. The pulpits are filled there nowadays with fanatic young priests, who dictate their will to the too supple and submissive bishops.

Events will show whether Germany is in time to return to her traditional system of national education with regard to the priests. It is, perhaps, more feasible there than it would be in a country where the Faculties of Catholic theology are legally suppressed, as in Cambridge and Oxford, or virtually dead, as in Paris and Toulouse, in Bologna and Padua. In Germany, indeed, the interruption has been one of thirty years only, and the Faculties are as yet complete in their teaching *personnel*. It is an experiment to be made; and we think, on the whole, and under the special conditions of Germany, which differ so widely from ours, it is a promising experiment. It has, indeed, three great advantages in its favor: it is in accordance with the spirit and traditions of the country; it is in harmony with the laws of the country; and it has successfully worked there for more than 200 years. At any rate, English observers ought to distinguish between the two sets of laws recently framed in Germany and Switzerland against Rome and the Jesuits, as well as between the different conditions of Continental States both among themselves and as compared with England. One thing is certain, hostilities have commenced, and there is no ground of compromise. Neither the hot temper and iron will of Prince Bismarck, nor the intoxication of Rome and the logical absolutism of the Company of Jesus are likely to yield. Already most of the seminaries are closed in Germany, and most of the clergy have solemnly declared that they will not submit to the new laws. It may be as well that the spectators of the duel should have a clear idea of its provocations."

COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

Most of the Southern papers are confident in their prophecies of the great profit to be derived from cottons mills in the South, but the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* ventures to suggest to them that their anticipation is a little too sanguine, and that it is hardly safe to judge entirely for the success of the mill in that city. It says: "The Augusta factory makes great profits for its present stockholders, but its case is somewhat exceptionable. The original owners lost money, and the mill was bought for a comparative trifle. The war was a godsend to it. Much of its success is likewise attributable to the marvelous management of William E. Jackson and Francis Cogin, two men hard to match anywhere. For several years, Mr. J. J. Gregg made superhuman efforts to get home subscriptions to build another factory, and spent much time and money in the North virtually attempting to 'bring the mills to the cotton.' He failed in both efforts, and his success, in the future, will depend immensely upon Old England, backed by a land company here, which puts the scheme upon an entirely different footing."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY—THE DIFFICULTY WHICH HAS ARISEN.

It appears that Newfoundland is the only one of the British North American colonies that has not yet received the advantages of the Washington Treaty. The difficulty has arisen through a clause in the verbiage of the Newfoundland act of its Legislature acceding to the treaty. The intention of the Legislature was to accept it in spirit and intention, but a clause was inserted subjecting the people of both nations to the laws regulating the prosecution of the fishery. This was not in the treaty, and objection was made to it by the United States Government. The Government of Newfoundland has done and is doing all it can to obtain the sanction of the United States Government, and we learn has, in the exercise of the authority conferred on the Governor and Council by the same act, proposed to issue a proclamation, which, it is hoped, will obviate any further difficulty between the two Governments. Of course the treaty has been concluded between the two nations, and all Newfoundland had to do in the matter was to accept or reject it. It decided on the former, and, at the most, there can only be a short time before Newfoundland is placed on the same footing with the Dominion of Canada. If, however, the proclamation referred to be not accepted, it will be necessary for the Legislature to amend its act; but in the meantime serious loss will be experienced by the merchants of the colony and those connected with them in trade here, by having the fishery products of Newfoundland subject to heavy duties, by which they cannot compete with similar products from the Dominion, which are free of duty. Newfoundland has freely given permission to the citizens of the United States to exercise all the rights they can claim under the treaty in its waters, and it strongly urges that the reciprocal advantages guaranteed should be enjoyed by British subjects. The Dominion of Canada has not in any way impeded Newfoundland in the enjoyment of the same advantages it has itself enjoyed, and any assertion of that character is not founded upon fact. Neither is it true that Hon. Mr. Carter, who is here in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns, ever so stated. He believes that the Government of the Dominion would readily assist any effort of the colony to have it embraced within the same concessions as granted the people of the Dominion. The matter is now engaging the attention of the United States Government and the representative of the British Government, who will likely be enabled to arrive speedily at a conclusion that may be truly satisfactory. The Legislature of Newfoundland cannot be convened before the end of the present year, at least, or the beginning of the new year, and there is, therefore, the greater reason in hoping that some arrangement may be made of a temporary character, if the United States Government should think that at present it cannot absolutely declare by proclamation the admission free of duty of Newfoundland products, for which arrangements to a large extent have been made by those engaged in the trade of the colony.

NEW-YORK TIMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes to us in a beautiful suit of new type. THE TIMES is an able paper, and is, unquestionably, in a most prosperous condition.

From the Springville (N. Y.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES—always the most neatly printed of the Metropolitan dailies—has just got a new outfit of clear, beautiful, large-faced type, which give a distinct, legible impression. THE TIMES ought to be supported in the stand it is taking, almost alone, for morality and justice, against the growing laxity in society and the courts.

From the Camden (Ark.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES' recent improvements indicate prosperity. We are glad to note the fact, for THE TIMES is one of our ablest journals, and is in every way deserving of a profitable future.

From the Connersville (Ind.) Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has recently added much to its mechanical department. The prosperity of THE TIMES was never so great as now. Its prompt and fearless advocacy of all measures for the benefit of the masses, and its persistent exposures of all rings and combinations, are rapidly increasing its circulation. Since the recreancy of the *Tribune* our people here wanting an Eastern weekly, have subscribed for THE TIMES, and the latter now sends more papers here than the *Tribune* ever did in its palmiest days. We cannot too highly recommend THE TIMES in all its departments.

From the Puget Sound (Washington Territory) Courier.

The moral courage required to make war upon fraud and corruption in high places, has been one of the great distinguishing features of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It was not content to retire upon its well-earned laurels after dealing the death blow to the "Ring" in New-York City, of which Tweed was the leader, but its columns are ever open for the exposure of injustice or rascality in every quarter where the people or the weak and defenseless are the sufferers; and, although an Administration Republican paper, it is independent in its opinions and criticisms upon all questions of national policy or interest. No American journal exercises more power for the general good, and its influence and prosperity are daily on the increase.

From the Fort Scott (Kan.) Monitor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has recently made its appearance in entirely new type. THE TIMES is one of the most valuable and influential journals published in America, and the beauties displayed in its typography will make it still more valuable in the eyes of its readers. The recent expensive improvements in the mechanical departments of the establishment indicate that it is enjoying a satisfactory degree of prosperity.

From the Lansing (Mich.) State Republican.

The handsomest daily newspaper in this country is now THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It has recently procured a Walter printing-press, which is more rapid than Hoe's famous eight-cylinder. The type in THE TIMES is clear and readable, with large figures, which makes its tables very distinct. In political sagacity and general elevation of tone THE TIMES is at the head of the Eastern Press, while as an enterprising newspaper it has no superior. Everybody recollects how THE TIMES broke the Tammany Ring to pieces by its bold publication of facts and figures and its unsparing criticisms; and it has recently attacked and exposed a similar corrupt ring of Republican office-holders in Philadelphia, which may lead to their overthrow. To show that "godliness" is sometimes "gain," it is stated that the profits of THE TIMES last year were $400,000.

From the Moline (Ill.) Review.

If any of our readers are interested in learning what great progress the "art preservative" has made, we advise them to send for a copy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the handsomest, best-arranged, and best printed daily newspaper in the world. THE TIMES has made its appearance in a new dress, but this is only one of several improvements which cost altogether the round sum of $150,000, an amount sufficiently large to buy the entire *Review* establishment, as strong as our attachment for it is. The truth is, THE TIMES is the most conspicuous Republican journal in the United States, as well as the most enterprising, aggressive, and consistent. It deserves all the success it has achieved, and we are glad to chronicle it.

CITY PRISON COMMISSION.

The Commission appointed to select a site for a new City Prison and Bridewell met yesterday in Mayor Havemeyer's office. All the members—consisting of the Mayor, Controller Green, and Mr. S. B. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen—were present. After a brief session the commission decided to inspect the most available sites, with a view of taking immediate action on the matter. It is said that the agent employed by the Controller has made a verbal report to the latter in favor of either a site on Canal-street near the Bowery, or the present sites of the City Prison, the arsenal and the New-Haven Railroad Company adjoining. At 5 P. M. the commission left the Mayor's office to inspect the most available locations for a building. They will meet again to-day.

SUICIDE FROM POISON.

Great excitement was occasioned on Thursday last in the village of Uniondale, town of Hempstead, by a report that there had been an undoubted case of cholera, of which the victim had died. Investigation, however, showed the following state of facts: On that day, Mrs. Martha Seaman, residing in the village, upon returning from an expedition after berries in the woods in the vicinity, was taken suddenly ill, and died in less than an hour. The physician who was called to attend her gave a certificate that she had died from cholera morbus. But within a few days circumstances have come to light which proved that on the morning of the day when she went berrying she had visited a neighboring drug-store and purchased a considerable quantity of arsenic. A suspicion of suicide being thus aroused, the Coroner ordered an investigation, and the body was exhumed, when it was found that her death was really caused by arsenical poisoning. The cause of the act is left entirely to conjecture, as there was no apparent reason for it, she being in good circumstances, and her domestic relations being pleasant. There is considerable comment upon the course of the doctor in the case.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

RESULTS AND PROSPECTS—COURT SCENES—AMENITIES OF BENCH AND BAR—THE LINE OF DEFENSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 29, 1873.

A week has now elapsed since Dr. Kenealy began his speech for the defense, and as yet the learned counsel has scarcely got beyond the general exordium to his address. There has been no systematic comment on the evidence for the prosecution, nor any clear indication of the course to be pursued by the defense. Running commentaries have been made on points as they happened to turn up, apparently by chance, and it has been incidentally stated that 200 witnesses are to appear in favor of the claimant, some to prove that he is Roger Tichborne, and others to show that, whoever he may be, he is not Orton. The claimant himself manifests an equal amount of indifference whether he be regarded as Tichborne or Orton, whether he be praised or blamed, or whether his relatives are held up to the jury as angels of light or something very much the reverse.

COURT SCENES.

There is no apparent diminution of the degree of public interest felt in the case. Country visitors to London evidently include a sight of "Roger" as an essential part of their programme, and there is every evening at 4 o'clock a large crowd assembled at Westminster to see him leave the court. Claimant walks out, with somewhat of waddling gait, between the lines of his admirers, enters his brougham and drives off, faintly cheered by a few partisans. Mr. Whalley, M. P., disgusted apparently at his having been imperiled for contempt of court, and pooh-poohed by the House of Commons in his advocacy of the claimant's cause, has left our country for yours, where he hopes, no doubt, to obtain substantial contributions in aid of his protégé. The aim of the defendant's party is clearly enough to protract the trial as long as reasonably possible, partly in the hope of profiting by anything or anybody who may turn up, and partly to take advantage of the chapter of accidents which might, perchance, incapacitate a juryman, and so vitiate the whole trial. Mr. Guildford Onslow, M. P., another active Parliamentary adherent of the claimant, and himself heir to a barony, is again threatened with legal proceedings on account of the manner in which an appeal, presumably started by him, on behalf of the claimant, is worded.

AMENITIES OF BENCH AND BAR.

During the progress of the case several very warm passages—almost altercations, in fact—have occurred between Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Dr. Kenealy; and it must be admitted that, in point of calmness and equanimity, the Bench has not always shone high above the Bar. Dr. Kenealy has a dogged and pertinacious way of sticking to a point which may be in itself very aggravating to an acute nature such as that of the Lord Chief Justice. A point of the kind in question occurred yesterday. Dr. Kenealy quoted one of Roger Tichborne's letters in which he wrote that as Catherine Doughty had shown a liking for Upton she might have the house there to live in when he went out to India, as he intended to do at that time. The Chief Justice interposed with the remark that this letter may have been in preparation of the will. "That," said Dr. Kenealy, "may be an ingenious suggestion." "Ingenious suggestion, Sir," retorted the Lord Chief Justice indignantly, "I beg you will not address me in that way." Dr. Kenealy apologized, but having caught the point, he labored away at it for more than an hour. Here, he said in effect, was a young man who could have no right to dispose of the property until his father or Sir Edward Doughty's death, a absolutely proposing that the young lady should go and live there during her father's life-time. The Chief Justice interposed with the remark that the learned counsel must be assuming Roger Tichborne to be a complete idiot. That, replied counsel, was just what he was. No one but a fool would have acted in the manner Roger Tichborne had acted. This letter, he argued, was quite in keeping with the contents of sealed documents. The early part of the speech to-day was devoted to arguments to show that Roger really never did love his cousin in the pure and proper sense suggested by the prosecution. Matrimonial projects for the young lady, he represented, were entertained by the Doughtys, with suitors other than Roger, who, he argued, had no intention at all of marrying. He expressed regret, however, that remarks which he had made as to Miss Doughty's visit to the Isle of Wight and undergoing a course of medical treatment, had been entirely misunderstood. He disclaimed any intention of imputing impropriety to the lady. Commenting on the letters of Roger Tichborne, he hinted that some of these had been written when he was drunk. It was well known, he said, that Lord Byron wrote "Don Juan" while in that condition. The Lord Chief Justice had never heard any proof of the imputation; besides, Tichborne was not Byron. During this part of the argument Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, was in the court with Lady Augusta Stanley and three children.

MR. ONSLOW AGAIN.

After the usual adjournment for luncheon the Attorney General appeared in court, and was about to proceed in his application for a summons requiring the attendance of Mr. Guildford Onslow, when the Chief Justice intimated that he had received a letter showing that Mr. Onslow was not aware of the wording of the appeal, and therefore was not responsible. This, therefore, brought that part of the proceeding to an end. Dr. Kenealy went on with his contention that there must have been something more than polite courtship between Roger Tichborne and his cousin to account for Lady Doughty's dread of reports getting circulated on the subject. He was sorry to say he should have to contradict the statement of Lady Radcliffe, in her positive denial of ever having been seen with Roger Tichborne in places and under circumstances which might provoke scandal. He must tell the jury that he placed no reliance on his client with respect to dates.

DATES AND EVIDENCE.

A Juror—He fixes the date himself.

Dr. Kenealy—He fixes a great many things. He has no idea of dates whatever.

Lord Chief Justice—That is a fair argument, but you must not expect us to assume it as correct.

Dr. Kenealy—I only expect that you will judge of him upon the whole from cross-examination.

Lord Chief Justice—You should address yourself to cross-examination, and make good your point out of that. How is a woman to vindicate her honor if a man is not to fix a date?

Dr. Kenealy—That may be true; but how is a man to vindicate his innocence?

Lord Chief Justice—There are things which one would think he would not forget.

A Juryman—The dates are the only things we have to go by.

Dr. Kenealy—You will have to go by the evidence. You must not think the defendant is to be bound by dates.

Mr. Justice Mellor—I must protest against what you call presumption in this case. It is a matter which must be proved.

Dr. Kenealy—I cannot call any one who saw it.

Justice Mellor—I do not say what you can do. I protest against that argument.

Dr. Kenealy—If I call evidence and raise a fair and natural presumption that Lady Radcliffe is not telling the truth, I displace Lady Radcliffe's testimony.

Chief Justice—Oh, no. The jury may believe what they like, and discard the rest.

Dr. Kenealy—If the jury come to the belief that they cannot rely upon her I shall be thoroughly satisfied.

Chief Justice—If they come to that conclusion?

Dr. Kenealy—I say if they cannot believe her there is an end of the charge.

Lord Chief Justice—There may be other and convincing evidence.

Dr. Kenealy—I apprehend there may be other and convincing evidence.

Mr. Justice Lush—What appears to my mind is, that if Lady Radcliffe had not been called at all, there are some awkward facts to which you must address yourself.

Dr. Kenealy—I confess that had not struck me, but after the hint you have given me I will endeavor to devote myself to that; but at present I will content myself with the endeavor to show that Lady Radcliffe is the witness of untruth.

Lord Chief Justice—Of course, it would be premature to entertain any final opinion of the matter until the jury have had the whole of the evidence. All I say is we must not assume that your argument carries conviction with it because you may show Lady Radcliffe was wrong in this or that instance, and that, therefore, the jury must dismiss that part of the charge.

Mr. Justice Lush—There is a vast mass of evidence on that point irrespective of the evidence of the lady herself.

Dr. Kenealy—I must confess it had not occurred to me.

THE LINE OF DEFENSE.

The above relating to the claimant's allegation that he had seduced his cousin was the most remarkable passage in the proceedings to-day, as showing to some extent the line of defense and the opinion of the Judges on what is really a crucial point in the case. The remainder of the day was occupied in reading letters.

DOMESTIC MAIL NEWS.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE.

Judge Wallace, of the Cook County (Illinois) Court, on Thursday last, rendered a decision on what is called the Willig common-law marriage case. The *Chicago Journal* thus refers to it: "This case is one of peculiar interest, involving a legal principle never before decided in any court of this city, and never yet tested in the Supreme Court of the State. The facts developed on the trial are these: Gottlieb Willig, an aged German, possessing property valued at $36,000, lived and died at Jefferson, in this county. He left two sons, Charles Heinrich and Fritz; the former at the time of the old man's death—which occurred on the 16th of May, 1872—was living in Memphis, Tenn., having been absent from his father's home ever since the Spring of 1858. The old man left no will, and the woman Mary, whom people knowing the family supposed to be his wife, and whom the deceased had long treated as such, obtained letters from the County Court appointing herself administratrix, and her friend, John Jenkins, administrator of the estate. A few weeks ago Charles Heinrich Willig, learning the state of affairs at his old home, returned to this county and filed a petition in the County Court, setting forth that the woman Mary, who claims to be his father's widow, was never legally married to him, and is not, therefore, his widow. He asked that the administration be set aside, and that the Court appoint the petitioner administrator of his father's estate. The respondent replied, through her attorney, that though she had never been married to the deceased in the usual way, by a formal ceremony performed by a third person, she and Gottlieb Willig did, on the 1st of March, 1858, marry themselves; that they entered into a solemn compact to live together as husband and wife, and did so up to the hour of the old man's death; and that she had two children, of whom he was the father. It appeared from the testimony of witnesses that for several years prior to this 'marriage,' Mary had lived in Willig's family as a servant or hired girl. It will be seen that the case is one which involves the validity of what is known as a 'common law marriage,' and hence the unusual interest with which it is invested. The case was ably argued by E. G. Asay, Esq., for the petitioner, and A. D. Rich, Esq., on behalf of the respondent. A great many authorities were cited by the counsel, and afterward examined by the Court. The Court stated that in deciding the case it was necessary to settle two points, and only two. First, is the common law of England in relation to marriages in force in this State? Second, were the conditions of that law complied with in the case? The Judge then proceeded to read from the Illinois statute passed in 1845, which declared that the common law relating to marriages should be the law in this State; and he declared that there had as yet been no repeal of that statute. This point being settled, his Honor next passed to a review of the facts elicited in the case before him. He thought there was no room to doubt that the parties had acted in perfect good faith; that they considered themselves properly married; that after having 'married themselves' in the presence of witnesses they lived together in every respect as husband and wife for a period of about twelve years; that during that time the woman gave birth to two children, of which Willig was the father, and that they executed several instruments of writing jointly, the same as any other married couple; also that the woman faithfully cared for the interests of her husband, and watched over him through the last weeks and hours of his illness, till the close of his earthly career. Under these circumstances, the Court thought the marriage was a legal one, according to the common law rules, and the administration should not be set aside. The petition was dismissed at the cost of the petitioner."

TWO YEARS ON THE TRAIL.

How four old Montana stage-coach robbers have been tracked and finally arrested for robbing Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure-box of $16,000 in July, 1871, is thus told in a recent issue of a Montana paper: "On the 9th of July, 1871, the treasure-box of Wells, Fargo & Co. was robbed of $16,000 while the coach was stopping at the Red Rock dinner station, thirty-five miles below Lovell's. All that could be fairly conjectured at the time was that a collusion had been made between the driver, stock-tender, and station-keeper to steal the treasure-box and throw suspicion on other parties. There was no messenger accompanying the coach on this trip, and the robbery was easily accomplished. All efforts to work these suspicions into positive proof were unavailing, though the severest measures were resorted to by the express detectives. If we remember correctly, shortly after the occurrence a party, under guidance of "X" Beidler, corraled the stock-tender and endeavored to make him confess, but severe choking at the end of a lariat elicited nothing but a stout denial of the crime, and the affair soon passed out of comment. The officers of the stage company and the detectives, however, still believed the station people guilty, and for two years have kept the movements of McClain, (station-keeper,) Hinsman, (a Red Rock ranchman,) Rugg, and McCoy under strict surveillance. During this time McClain has 'got tired of keeping station' and gone into the stock business, having over 100 head of cattle and horses when arrested. Hinsman grew prosperous in a degree of rapidity that seemed unreasonable to those acquainted with his resources, and Rugg was flushed beyond the profits of his avocation. But there seemed no way of proving how all this sudden prosperity came about, as two years had developed nothing but increased suspicion. Within a few days the whole affair has leaked out, it seems through dissatisfaction among the robbers over a division of the spoils. Jim McCoy, the stock-tender, now comes forward, pleads guilty to a participation in the robbery, and turns State's evidence against his companions. The reason for this singular conduct is this. In dividing the $16,000 McClain, Hinsman, and Rugg appropriated the lion's share of the money, putting off McCoy with the paltry sum of $127 and a promise that they would 'make it all right some time.' This they have never done, and McCoy, probably out of pure spite, now 'peaches' on his pals. McCoy lodged the information with the officers some two weeks since, and on Saturday last Sheriff Con Bray had the four men in jail at Bannack. It is understood that all the parties plead guilty, and that McClain's stock and a certificate of deposit for $2,000 at the banking-house of Henry Elling, drawn in favor of Hinsman, have been attached and turned over to Wells, Fargo & Co. as a part of the stolen treasure. McClain and Hinsman are cool scoundrels, and on several occasions since the robbery have sold grain to and otherwise dealt with the stage company. Rugg was arrested in Salt Lake City, and like McCoy, was impecunious. This is a rather noticeable verification of the old saw, 'When rogues fall out and fight honest men get their dues,' as had McCoy been squarely dealt with by his palls, it is altogether likely this commendable remorse would never have overtaken him, his co-robbers would have prospered in peace with their ill-gotten gains, and suspicion would have eventually died out."

THE SAME PARTY EVERYWHERE.

That the Democratic Party managers throughout the country are apt and willing followers of Tammany tricksters receives a fresh illustration in the means employed in Kentucky to keep Col. Goodloe out of the State Senate after he has been fairly elected by the Republicans of his district. Their mode of operating is thus explained by the Louisville *Commercial*: "When, the day after the election, we were indulging in a little jubilation over the probable election of Goodloe in the Lexington District, a gentleman at our elbow, who is thoroughly acquainted with the spirit of the Democracy in that region, cautioned us against too great enthusiasm. His prophecy was, that though Goodloe had fairly been elected, the Fayette County Democrats would devise some way to cheat him out of it. Recent developments have shown how accurate was his judgment, and how correct his prediction. Because of some unimportant informalities in the poll-books, which many suspect were arranged beforehand by the Democratic manipulators, the whole vote of Fayette County was thrown out by the Board of Examiners, except in one precinct. The real vote gave Goodloe a majority of 253 in the county, which insured his election. By throwing out the vote in all the precincts but one, Goodloe's majority in the county is only fifty-nine, which defeats him. The only informality of any consequence was the failure of the officers of election to certify that the poll-book showed a correct list of the votes. Yet as sworn officers they had filled the blanks showing the number of votes cast for each candidate. The entire informality consists in a mere clerical omission that does not affect the validity of the returns. Yet the County Judge and the County Clerk, both Democrats, who have no right to decide any legal or technical questions in the case, but whose whole duty is to ascertain the correctness of the summing up of the votes, took legal advice of their Democratic friends, and threw out the vote of every precinct in the county but one. All the sophistry in the world would not convince a reasonable man, acquainted with the facts, that the real object of this shameful transaction was not to defeat Goodloe."

GOV. DAVIS' RETURN.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, returned to Austin on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., after an absence of six weeks. Of the results of his visit to the North, the Austin *Journal* thus speaks: "We have not had an opportunity of securing a full account of all the results of the Governor's trip, but infer that he has met with better success than he anticipated, and far beyond what was predicted by the knowing ones here and in New-York. He could have sold the bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, but determined to realize at least ninety cents. The bonds are now in the hands of one of the ablest and best financiers in New-York City, with a good prospect of realizing money on them within thirty days, at the figures set by the Governor. The Governor speaks cheerfully about our position abroad, and says that the International Railroad Company made no opposition to his negotiations. About Satanta and Big Tree, the Governor has had a perfect understanding with the Washington authorities, without compromising his position in the least. About removals of corrupt Federal officials, they are likely to ripen and fall with the first Autumn leaves. Our Governor is welcome home."

A SOMNAMBULIST GYMNAST.

The queer freaks of a sleeping man in St. Louis are thus related by the *Times*: "A conductor of street-cars, named Leslie, boards at a house nearly opposite the offices of the car company. The house is about sixty feet front, three stories high, and Leslie's room is in the top story. Adjoining the building is one of a lower altitude, the roof of which is about six feet below Leslie's window. East of this are the car stables. Between 11 and 12 o'clock one night Leslie was seen, in his night-dress, cutting up all sorts of queer pranks on the roof of his boarding-house. He was here throwing a series of flip-flaps, dancing backward and forward, and gesticulating in the strangest possible manner. He then walked down to the eaves of the roof, where he seated himself, with his legs dangling over the street. Jumping up, he marched along the edge of the roof to the western parapet wall, which is only a brick thick, up which he walked to the chimney, which he mounted and passed round it. Coming down from this perilous perch he walked over the roof, stopping by the way to go through the manual of arms, till he reached the eastern parapet, from which he jumped down on to the roof of the low building. Here he indulged in a little tight-rope practice, walking along the wire of the fire-alarm telegraph, divesting himself of his shirt while in this queer position, and throwing it down on the roof, the crowd meanwhile being in breathless suspense at the danger in which the poor fellow was. He then jumped back on to the roof, resumed his shirt, threw a first-rate summersault, and climed up to the roof-ridge of the house. These sort of evolutions were continued without any apparent fatigue or thought of danger for some time. He then jumped down on to the stable roof, some four or five feet lower, and marched up and down the front wall of the building, some hundred feet in length, going through the manual exercises the while in the most perfect manner. He returned by the course he had come, climbing the bare wall at the east end of the middle building without any apparent difficulty, and making a clean leap of several feet through his window into his bedroom. A number of the officers of the car company went into his room immediately, where they found Leslie lying on his bed, evidently fast asleep, though with staring, wide-open eyes. After some difficulty he was awakened from his stupor, but was unable to give any reason for his strange antics, being evidently unconscious that anything unusual had occurred. His attention was called to his blackened hands and bleeding feet, but he could not give an idea as to how they came in that condition. Altogether it is one of the most extraordinary cases of somnambulism on record, and well worthy the attention of the scientific. His fellow employes say that he has on several former occasions been caught while on similar sleep-walking excursions, but never before has he indulged in such a remarkable series of gymnastic feats."

THE CHOLERA AT MOUNT VERNON.

The Mayor of Mount Vernon, Ind., has officially announced that the cholera has at length entirely disappeared from that city. The extent of its ravages in this town of 5,000 inhabitants may be learned from these statements made by the St. Louis *Democrat*: "During the latter part of June, and the whole of July, the epidemic raged with unprecedented severity, as many as six deaths having occurred in one day, and the mortality rate of the city, which had previously averaged less than one death per week, had reached in the week ending July 18, as high as twenty-eight from this cause alone. The total number of deaths within the city limits during the prevalence of the epidemic was eighty, and within a radius of three miles from the city eighty more deaths occurred from the same cause, the number of lives lost being, therefore, 160. Among those who succumbed to the terrible scourge were many of the oldest and most reputable citizens of the place, whose loss will be felt in the community for some time to come. So great was the alarm excited in the minds of the people that the town was almost deserted, the ravages of the disease being so severe as to cause all to leave who could do so. Many of the wholesale business houses were closed for several days together. As is generally the case, however, in all great public calamities, there were some of the residents whose sense of duty impelled them to brave the dangers from which others had so precipitately fled, and at the risk of falling victims to the disease remain to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and dying, and by every means in their power mitigate the severity of the affliction of those who were bereaved. In this noble work Major U. G. Dameron was particularly conspicuous, and by his kindness, forethought, and self-sacrificing devotion did much to assuage the grief and sorrow everywhere to be found, and by his calm demeanor to inspire many with that confidence and courage which had in many cases entirely disappeared. The cause of the epidemic is believed to have been the use of well water. The city is 160 miles from St. Louis, about midway between Cairo and New-Albany, and is delightfully situated, having been, ever since its foundation, noted as one of the most healthy spots in the country."

FARMING IN WESTERN TEXAS.

The Galveston *News* speaks enthusiastically of the profits of agriculture in Western Texas, and says: "Every year's additional experience confirms us in the opinion that the drouths formerly so much complained of in Western Texas are becoming less and less frequent as the country is settled up, and as the prairies are becoming more and more timbered or covered with a rapid growth of mesquit and chapparal. In fact, we believe Western Texas—that is, the country between the Colorado and San Antonio—has suffered as little from drouths during the past ten years as any State in the South. The crops have generally been good, and the labor of the Western farmers has generally been remunerated with good crops. Indeed, we believe farming has been subject to more drawbacks in the Northern and Western States than in Texas from drouths, excessive rains, late Spring and early Fall frosts, storms, inundations, and other casualties. Taking into consideration the great length of the farming season in Texas, extending almost through the whole year, as compared with the very short season at the North, there is not a doubt but that it will be entirely within the bounds of truth to say that the same labor here is rewarded with more than twofold the remuneration it receives at the North."

ACCIDENT TO A FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* gives the following account of a frightful accident which happened to a funeral procession in that city on Friday afternoon last, while it was following the remains of a child up the hill toward the Peninsula Cemetery: "There is a fearful embankment on the left of the road that leads from Manchester to the cemetery. It is in some places nearly perpendicular, and at all points descends at an angle of not less than forty-five degrees. As the procession was going up the hill, and had gotten nearly to the top, just at the very worst place for an accident, two boys, who were coming down the hill with fishing-rods, met them. The boys were quarreling, and one was trying to take the rods from the other, and the noise of the scuffle scared the horses. The horse attached to the wagon next to the hearse began to plunge, and in an instant horse wagon and the persons in it, John McAdams and his wife, and a little daughter of James McAdams, went tumbling down the embankment. As the other conveyances were closely following, all of the horses commenced backing, and it was only by prompt action that any of them were kept on the road. The balance of them, however, were prevented from going down with the exception of the next to the last one, which was occupied by John Marshall, wife, and child. The forward buggy, with the horse, went crashing down for fully 200 feet, and was only prevented from going several hundred more by being caught in some bushes, on a comparatively level spot. Mr. Marshall's buggy did not go so far, the bank at the point where they went over not being so steep. All of the occupants of these two buggies were more or less hurt, and Messrs. Marshall and McAdams and Mrs. Marshall were badly injured, being cut in many places, and badly bruised. One buggy was mashed into kindling-wood, but the other was not much damaged."

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Telegrams in the North Carolina papers of Saturday do not render it certain that the amendments to the State Constitution have been ratified, although the probabilities seem to point in that way. The latest intelligence comes in a dispatch from Raleigh, dated Friday night, which reads: "The returns are meagre from the West. Forsythe, a Republican county, goes 500 majority for the amendments. Wake about 500 against the amendments. Franklin gives a small majority for the amendments. Granville has gone against by a reduced majority. Warren and Halifax give increased majorities against the amendments. It is believed here that the Western vote will counteract the majorities of the negro counties, and that the amendments will be adopted by a handsome majority."

A QUEER CRAFT.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that while two boys, aged ten and fourteen years, sons of Mr. Dwight M. Welch, of that city, who were visiting friends in East Hampton, Conn., were bathing from an island near the centre of Pocatapaug Lake, one day last week, their boat, which was moored a little from shore, floated off and was wafted to the main land about a mile away. The boys, fearing the finding of the boat with their clothes therein would cause serious alarm, launched from the island an old table, and the eldest boy, hoisting an umbrella in his hands, started, saying, "Good-bye, Harry, if I never see you again," reached the shore in safety, returning with the boat. The hero of this adventure is quite small, weighing only sixty-six pounds.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Pacific Mail....40¾	100 Rock Island....110⅝
300 do....40⅝	300 Lake Shore....94⅝
300 do....40½	100 do....s3. 94⅝
1500 do....40⅝	100 do....94¾
200 do....40½	100 do....94⅞
700 do....40⅝	300 do....s3. 94⅞
500 do....b3. 40¾	100 do....95
200 do....40⅞	200 do....s3. 94⅞
400 do....c. 40⅞	300 do....b3. 95
300 do....b3. 41	400 do....95
800 do....41	100 do....s3. 94⅞
100 do....s3. 40⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 40¼
300 do....40⅞	200 do....40¼
900 do....41	500 do....c. 40⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H....105⅝	100 do....40⅜
200 North-west Pf....82½	100 St. Paul....52¾
100 Western Union..92⅝	100 St. Paul Pf....73¼
600 do....92½	600 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 29¾
600 do....b3. 92⅝	200 do....b3. 29⅞
200 do....s3. 92½	200 do....29⅞
20 do....92¼	100 do....c. 29¾
400 Union Pacific....28⅝	100 do....29⅞
200 do....b3. 28¾	100 do....29⅞
1100 Erie Railway....59⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....32⅞
300 do....c. 59⅞	300 do....32½
500 do....b3. 59¾	200 do....32⅞
500 do....59⅝	100 do....32⅞
200 do....59⅝	200 do....b3. 32½
200 do....b3. 59⅝	200 do....b10. 32½
300 Tol. & Wabash....72	100 do....s3. 32½
200 do....s3. 72	100 do....32⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65....119⅜	$11,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n....b. c. 117
14,000 do....s3. 119⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, old..82¼	200 Union Pac...b. c. 28⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 81¾	100 do....28⅜
2,000 N. Y. St. 7s,	100 West. Union..b. c. 92⅜
Bounty, R...104¾	500 do....b3. 92½
2,000 Brook. 6s, W.L. 93	100 do....s3. 92⅝
5,000 Brook. 6s, P.L. 93	20 do....92
5,000 Ohio 6s, '86....103	200 do....92⅜
6,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83..93	700 Erie Railway.b.c. 59½
1,000 Erie 1st....104½	100 do....c. 59⅝
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 97	500 do....b3. 59⅝
11,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 99½	10 L. S. & M. So....95
10,000 Union Pac. 1st. 82¾	15 do....95⅛
2,000 Uni P. 10s In..62¾	400 do. bet. call. 94⅞
10,000 do....62¼	115 do....95
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st,	300 do....b3. 95
East. Div....93	200 do....94⅞
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 102¾	100 N. J. Cen....s3. 103
1,000 Ohio & M. Cen. 91¾	5 do. bet. call. 103¼
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 97	100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 67⅞
12,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 88½	200 do....68
5,000 B., H. E. 1st....34	100 do....67¾
3,000 Can. So. 1st. 89	60 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 83¾
3,000 Chi. & Al. 1st. 106	100 Mil. & St. P. b. c. 52⅝
18 Bk. of America..153	100 Tol., W. & W....72
25 Phenix Bank....98	100 do....b. c. s3. 72⅛
25 Metropolitan Bk. 133½	100 B., H. & E. b. c. b60. 2⅞
33 Fourth Nat. Bk..114¾	200 do....3
10 Ger. Am. Bk..b3. 100	200 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar. 93¾
5 Del. & H. Canal..113¼	100 Del., L. & W....b3. 101⅞
100 Wells-F. Ex...b. c. 74½	30 Warren....84½
20 Am. Express...b. c. 62¼	100 Chic., Bur. & Q...106
40 Adams Ex....b. c. 94½	100 do. bet. call. 105¾
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 40⅞	100 do....105⅝
500 do....c. 40¾	300 Ohio & M....b. c. 40⅜
100 do....40¾	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 32½
1000 do....40⅞	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 29
100 do....c. 40⅞	100 do....28¾
100 do....b3. 41	100 do....28⅞
100 do....41	100 do....28½
200 do....41⅛	200 do....28
700 do....41	400 do....27¾
300 do....b3. 41	300 do....28¼
600 do....41⅛	100 do....s3. 28⅜
600 do....41¼	100 do....28¾
300 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 110⅝	200 do....29
300 N.Y.C. & H...b. c. 105⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M., and 2:15 P. M.

$4,000 U.S.5-20, c., '65. 119¼	$16,000 U. S. 5-20, c.
10,000 U.S.5-20, c. '67. 119⅜	'65....117½
80,000 U.S.5-20, c. '65	2,000 U. S. 5-20, c. '68. 118¾
b. c....117¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

300 Pacific Mail...b3. 41⅜	50 American Ex....62½
200 do....41¼	100 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 105⅝
700 do....41⅜	200 Lake Shore....94⅞
100 do....c. 41⅜	100 do....b4. 94⅞
900 do....b3. 41½	200 Union Pacific....28⅜
900 do....41⅜	100 do....b3. 28⅜
100 do....b3. 41⅜	100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 72
500 do....41⅜	100 Del., Lack. & W...102
300 do....41½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$500 Erie, 5th....98	400 Erie Railway.b.c. 59½
1,000 C. P. gold bds. 100½	50 Mich. C. R. R....94⅞
12,000 U. P. 10's....62¼	200 Cleve. & Pitts....89¼
2,000 N. J. Cent..1st. 104¼	30 do....89⅜
400 Pacific Mail....s3. 41⅜	50 N. J. C. R....b. c. 103
200 do..b. c. b3. 41⅜	50 do....s3. 103
200 do....41⅜	200 Panama R. R. b. c. 114½
100 do....41½	20 Ill. Cen....b. c. 102
100 do....b3. 41⅜	300 M. & St. P. R. R..52½
100 do....41⅜	100 do....52⅝
900 do....b3. 41½	100 O. & M. R. b. c. b3. 40⅜
700 do....41½	300 do....40⅜
100 do....b3. 41⅜	100 C., B. & Q. R. b. c. 105½
900 do....41⅜	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3. 32¼
100 Md. C. Co....b. c. 24¼	100 A. & P., Pf....b. c. 28¾
360 American Ex....62	

SALES FROM 2:30 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20, R.	100 Lake Shore....c. 94⅞
'67....117½	100 do....b3. 95
5,000 U. P. L'nd Gr'nt. 73⅜	100 Rock Island...b3. 110⅜
307 N. Y. C. & H....105½	100 do....110¾
200 Western Union..92⅝	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 40⅜
800 do....s3. 92⅝	200 do....40⅜
800 Erie Railway....59⅝	100 St. Paul....b3. 52⅝
700 do....59¼	200 do....52⅝
100 Pac. Mail....b3 41⅝	500 St. Pau, Pfl....73¼
300 do....41⅝	100 do....73⅜
2000 do....41¾	200 do....73½
100 do....b3. 41⅞	400 do....73¼
300 do....41⅝	300 do....73¾
3700 do....41⅞	100 C. C. & I. C....32½
400 do....b3. 42	300 do....32½
200 Harlem....131¾	200 St. L. & K. C....47
100 Panama....114½	

MONDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The Gold and Exchange markets are tame on actual transactions to-day. The quoted sales of Gold, as on Friday and Saturday, are 115⅜@115½ ⅌ cent., chiefly at 115⅜ ⅌ cent. There is little or no speculation in the Gold Room outside the efforts of the clique to keep the price steady at about 115⅜ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold is not scarce, and the rates of interest allowed for carrying over balances are 3@4 ⅌ cent.

The business in Exchange on London for Wednesday's steamer is, thus far, done at 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent. sixty days and 109⅝ to 109⅜ (irregular) for sight and short sight bills.

The Brokers are paying 4 ⅌ cent. for Money, on call loan, on Stocks; 3@4 ⅌ cent. on Gold, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on short time loans on Stock collateral. Merchant Paper is also 6@7 ⅌ cent. for select names running 60 days. On longer time negotiations the lenders are not inclined to accept less than the equivalent of 9@10 ⅌ cent. per annum, or 7 ⅌ cent. with a good commission added. The market is well supplied on call and very short-time contracts at the cheaper rates quoted above, but there is a general looking forward to better terms for the lender later in the season, and, on the other hand, the preparations on the part of lenders are earlier than usual, against the possible contingencies of the October and November market.

Notwithstanding the complaints on the Street of absenteeism among the great Stock operators at the watering places, the Share speculation continues to show unusual strength for the month of August. It may be that the telegraph is actively at work from Saratoga, Newport, &c., qualifying the drawback referred to, but in any event it seems certain that the general market is strong and outside the control of the bearish clique who are *long* of Gold, or the prospective means of alarming Money borrowers, and *short* of Stocks in anticipation of such alarm later in the season. The strength of the market, in a certain sense, may be said to be three-fold. 1. The prominent Vanderbilt Stocks have a support which cannot easily be broken down. 2. All the leading New-York and Western Roads have an intrinsic support from the liberal and profitable traffic of the season. 3. The Miscellaneous Stocks, like Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, are showing a strength, or in the case of the Pacific Mail, a recovery which the bearish interest on the Street is either unwilling or unable to resist.

The sales of Atlantic and Pacific Stocks show a reaction from the extreme rise of Saturday, owing to realizations on Stock held for some time on lower figures. In other respects the Share list, up to 2 o'clock, was stronger than at the close on Saturday.

Closing Quotations—AUG. 11.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119½	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅜	119½
American Gold	115⅜	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105½	105½
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110¾
Pacific Mail	40⅜	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73	73⅜
St. Paul Common	52⅜	52¾
Ohio and Mississippi	40	40¼
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	92⅜
Erie	59⅝	59⅛
Union Pacific	28⅜	28⅜
Lake Shore	94½	94⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅛	32⅜
Toledo and Wabash	71¾	71⅞
Harlem	132	131¾
Atlantic and Pacific	29½	29
North-west	67¾	67⅞
Missouri Pacific	49	49
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39	39¼

At the very close the Share speculation was steady, buoyant on Pacific Mail.

The Customs receipts to-day were $442,000.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States this Afternoon are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....118¼	5-20 coup., '65, n. i....118
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81...120¼	5-20 reg., '67....117½
5-20 reg., '62....117¼	5-20 coup., '67....119½
5-20 coup., '62....117½	5-20 reg., '68....117½
5-20 reg., '64....117½	5-20 coup., '68....118½
5-20 coup., '64....117¾	10-40 reg....xd. 112⅜
5-20 reg., '65....117½	10-40 coup....115½
5-20 coup., '65....119½	5s, coup., '81....114⅞
5-20 reg., '65, n. i....117	6s, Currency....114

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....92	Chi. & N. W. 1st....97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.Est. 90	Han. & St. J. L. G..105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..90	Del., L. & W. 2d....104
N. Y. Cen. 7s., '76....100	D., L. & W. 7s, conv. 100¼
Erie 1st Ext....104	Tol. & W. 1st Ex....95
Erie 2d 7s, '79....104	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 90½
Erie 3d 7s, '83....101½	T. & W. 2d....92½
Erie 5th 7s, '88....98½	Tol. & W. Eqp. bds. 83
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 92	T. & W. Con. conv..84½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85. 104	Quincy & T. 1st, '90. 91½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....102½	Gal. & Chi. Ext....101
Har. C. M. & S.F. 6s. 98	Gal. & Chi. 2d....98
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds. 97	Morris & Es. 1st....105
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bds. 95	Morris & Es. 2d....100
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82. 111	N. J. Cen. 1st, new. 104
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d. 99	N. J. So. 1st 7s....74½
Clev. & Tol. S. F....101	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..100
Clev. & Tol. new bds. 95	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..96
Clev. P. & A. old bds. 98	P., F. W. & C. 8 ⅌ c. E. bs 103
Detroit, M. & T. bds. 96	Clev. & P. Con. S. F. 93
Buff. & Erie new bds. 97	Clev. & P. 3d....98½
Lake Sh. Con. C. bds. 99½	Clev. & P. 4th....86
Lake Sh. Con. R. bds. 99	Chi. & Alt. S. F....100
Pacific 7s, G. by Mo. 97⅛	Ohio & M. 2d Consol. 84½
Cen. Pac. Gold bds..100⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st....96¾
West. Pac. bds....92½	St. L. & I. M. 2d....88
Un. Pac. 1st bds....82½	M.&St.P.1st 7s, G.R.D 88½
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....72¾	M.&S.P.1, M.I.&M.D. 80½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s....62	M. & St. P. 2d....81
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75..102	Mar. & Cin. 1st....101
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s. 97	C., C. & I. C. 1st....89¼
Alt. & T. H. 1st....99	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....87	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 88
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc..78	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D. 83⅞
Chi. & N.W. Con. bds 91	Tol., P. & W. 2d....76

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,** No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ **REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,** COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the **EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,** $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York, JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

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JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST. Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATED 30-year 7 per cent. gold bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line between St. Louis and Nashville, Tenn., earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and interest. All marketable securities taken in exchange.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.
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☞ YOUR DIVIDENDS

May be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY & ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion ensures an early and large advance on their market value.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Financial Agents.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD.—The Bondholders' Protective Committee request a meeting of the bondholders at the office of Hassler & Co., No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. Those not able to attend should authorize some one to represent them.
CHARLES W. HASSLER, Chairman.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 86 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall-st.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 11, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon 42 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, and these together with 28 other cars of same arrived the previous afternoon were almost all sold off; trade was fair, prices ranged from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. On Sunday and Monday forenoons, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade was fair for good quality Beeves, but slow for poor and coarse quality Steers. Prices ranged from 9c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5½ to 10 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Only a few Milch Cows were sold; prices from $55@$67 ⅌ head. Veals very slow, and only a few sales; prices from 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; grass Calves from $5@$7 50 ⅌ head. Sheep and Lambs sold off fairly, generally, however in small lots; prices from 4⅞c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. for Sheep. Lambs from 7c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs nominal from 5⅜c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6¼c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

B. Westheimer sold for self, 600 Steers, mixed Illinois and Indianas, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 9 cwt. J. and D. Waixel sold for selves, 111 Cherokee Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 291 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, from 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb., a few of the best were allowed $1 ⅌ head extra, weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. H. Westheimer sold for self, 96 Cherokee Steers, at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for M. Butler 36 coarse Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. Ulery sold for self 174 coarse but fat Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 8 cwt. to 8¼ cwt. Westheimer & Co. sold for selves 18 dry Cows and common quality State Steers, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 54 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10¾c.@11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 65 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 80 good Kentucky Steers, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7½ cwt., at 8c.@10c. T. C. Eastman sold for self 240 rough Missouri Steers, from 10¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 73 Texan Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 121 good Illinois Steers, with a choice top, from 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 9 cwt. Williams & Son sold for selves 41 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 54 coarse fat Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb., the top of same was choice; weights from 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt. S. Healy sold for self 71 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; T. Wheeler sold for self 118 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; for Bedford & Kennedy, 97 common Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 47 good Kentucky Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for W. Garner, 49 common Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 122 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt., scant; 81 common Ohio Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong. Held on sale, 31 Kentucky Steers.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, T. Kirby sold 6 Lambs, weight 300 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb; 26 Lambs, weight 1,915 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 21 sheep, weight 1,450 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 318 Sheep, weight 22,470 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 170 Sheep, weight 15,280 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 83 Sheep, weight 7,210 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 231 Sheep, weight 17,060 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 462 Sheep, weight 38,610 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 471 Sheep, weight 46,540 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 300 Lambs, weight 19,450 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 337 Lambs, weight 21,100 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,660 lbs., at 8⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 328 Lambs, weight 21,590 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 426 Sheep, weight 35,250 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 16,870 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 110 Lambs, weight 7,340 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 119 Lambs, weight 7,810 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 63 Lambs, weight 4,260 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 39 grass Calves at $6 50 ⅌ head. Lerch & Barnes sold 249 Sheep, weight 18,190 lbs., at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 408 Sheep, weight 31,300 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 51 Sheep, weight 4,540 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 216 Sheep, weight 18,080 lbs., at $5 68¾ ⅌ cwt.; 219 Sheep, weight 19,720 lbs., at $5 93 ⅌ cwt.; 150 Sheep, weight 17,480 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 110 Lambs, weight 7,080 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 154 Lambs, weight 10,260 lbs., $7 60 ⅌ cwt.; 79 Lambs, weight 5,480 lbs., at $7 80 ⅌ cwt.; 43 Lambs, weight 3,330 lbs., at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 230 Lambs, weight 14,790 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 48 Lambs, weight 3,080 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 11, 1873: 2,583 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 402 Veals, 174 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 11, 1873: 10,952 Sheep and Lambs, 34 Cows, 1,703 Veals, 37 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 11, 1873: 20,320 Hogs, 8,745 Sheep and Lambs, 762 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 9, 1873: 6,841 head of horned Cattle, 5,608 Sheep and Lambs, 8,629 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Cattle dull and a shade lower; receipts nearly 5,500 head. Sales of good to extra native Steers at $5 20@$6 75, the latter for a small lot averaging over 1,500 lbs.; Texans sold at $2 60@$3 65; Cows, $3@$3 20, closing dull. Shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs fairly active and prices firm. Receipts, 6,500 head, at $4 70@$4 85 for Yorkers, $4 35@$4 40 for heavy. Shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 864 head. Market fairly active, and prices steady for good grades, at $4@$4 37½.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Beef Cattle very dull, choice Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $7@$7 37½; fair to good do., $5 50@$6 50; common do., $4@$5. Sheep active; fair to choice, 3½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; stock, 2c.@3c. Hogs dull; corn-fed, $7 25@$7 50.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 11, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Hides, bdls	2,164
Bees-wax, pks	18	Leather, sides	7,873
Cotton, bales	4,296	Resin, bbls	3,681
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	140	Spts. Turp., bbls	534
Copper, bbls	48	Skins, bdls	209
Eggs, bbls	434	Butter, pks	2,531
Flour, bbls	10,783	Cheese, boxes	5,368
Wheat, bushels	89,930	Pork, pks	300
Corn, bushels	184,725	Cut-meats, pks	251
Oats, bushels	50,400	Lard, tcs	480
Oat-meal, bbls	380	Tallow, pks	372
Flax-seed, bags	70	Pea-nuts, bags	1,278
Beans, bbls	100	Rice, pks	72
Hops, bales	21	Tobacco, hhds	850
Moss, bales	97	Tobacco, pks	1,351
Molasses, bbls	316	Wool, bales	1,120
Hides, No	8,064	Whisky, bbls	279

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Italy, for Liverpool—300 pks. Syrup, 1,250 bales Cotton, 788 boxes Bacon, 150 boxes Tongues, 311 hhds. Tobacco, 1,544 boxes Cheese, 46,545 bushels Wheat, 248 tcs. Beef, 11 pks. Skins, 779 boxes Extract Quercitron Bark, 215 sacks Oil-cake, 99 boxes Resin, 30 cases Canned Goods, 4 boxes Jewelers' Sweeps, 6,000 Staves.

By the brig Rowland, for Lisbon—500 cases Refined Petroleum, and 1,565 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Primera, for Penarth Roads and orders—21,717 bushels Wheat.

By the brig G. P. Sherwood, for London—2,508 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Jenny, for Bremen—4,550 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Vorwaerts, for Lubeck—1,923 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots are in request at $8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Pearls wholly nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been in limited demand within the range of from 32½c.@35c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been selling only in a jobbing way, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COCOA—Has been quoted about as before, but has been very quiet, with Caracas at from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, but quite stiffly held. Operators in Rio stock have been disposed of await the arrival of later telegrams. Sales have been reported of 1,001 bags at Baltimore on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; fair, 19½c.@19¾c.; good, 20c.@20¼c.; prime, 20½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 19½c.@21¼c., gold; Java, 22½c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 18c., gold.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery, with quotations reported very irregular and altogether nominal. The bids for export account run generally ⅛c. ⅌ lb. under the current trade figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 315 bales, including 63 bales to shippers and 252 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a moderately active movement reported at a reduction of ⅛@3-16c. ⅌ lb., the market closing weak. Sales since our last of 10,600 bales, (of which 800 bales were on Saturday evening and 9,800 bales to-day, with 2,000 bales more at the calls,) closing with August contracts quoted at 18 15-16c.; September, 18 1-32c.@18 1-16c.; October, 17 21-32c.@17 11-16c.; November, 17⅜c.@17 7-16c.; December, 17 5-16c.@17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,296 bales, including 512 bales from Norfolk, 468 bales from New-Orleans, 673 bales from Charleston, 1,084 bales from Galveston, 875 bales from Savannah, 36 bales from Baltimore, 56 bales from Wilmington, 592 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,464 bales, and thus far this week, 4,121 bales, against 4,129 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,566,787 bales, against 2,671,636 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	19	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	20	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22

EGGS—Have been quoted about steady within the range of from 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western State and near-by stock on, however, a restricted dealing, having been in fair to strictly prime stock at 17c.@20c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and prices have been quoted generally stronger, especially on desirable shipping extras, which have been in most request at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. City Mill shipping stock has been in much better demand at the ruling figures. The sharp rise in Wheat values has tended to strengthen the views of holders. The export inquiry has been checked to some extent by the want of freight room. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,650 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; good to fancy do., $6 60@$7 30; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 50; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 20@$6 60 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were about 4,500 bbls. City Mills shipping extra, and about 3,700 bbls. other State and Western shipping extras within our range.

No. 2 Flour	$3 00@$4 10
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 25
Extra State	6 00@ 7 30
Extra City	6 00@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and held with more firmness. Desirable Extras, Shipping and Family stock have been in comparatively scant supply. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 40 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 40@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5@$6 for very inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Oregon Flour continues very dull, with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8 25@$9 25 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been more sought after, since our last, at $4 30@$5 30 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 620 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5 10@$5 25 ⅌ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in light supply and moderate demand at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 40@$3 45 for Golden Star; $3 40 for Prize Medal, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 650 bbls....Bag-meal has been in request, in a jobbing way, at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal quiet at from $7@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins quoted up to $2 70@$2 75, on sales of 5,000 boxes. Other articles strong, but rather quiet.

GRAIN—A brisk demand has been noted for Spring Wheat, mainly on export account, at a further advance of about 3c. a bushel, closing firmly on much lighter offerings. Winter Wheat has been held with more firmness, on light offerings, but has not been dealt in to any considerable extent. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 185,000 bushels at $1 53 for No. 1 Duluth Spring, $1 53 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 46@$1 48 for No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 47@$1 48 for prime to choice samples; $1 46 for do. do. in store; $1 44@$1 45 for No. 2 North-western Spring afloat; $1 44 for prime do. in store; $1 40@$1 43 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 36 for inferior do.; $1 28@$1 36 for No. 3 Spring, mainly at $1 34@$1 36 for very good to strictly prime samples; $1@$1 25 for rejected Spring; $1 52 for new Red Western; $1 50@$1 55 for old do. do.; $1 75@$1 80 for White do., odd lots. ....For forward delivery there has been a good demand for stock, but the bids have been generally 2c.@3c. under the views of sellers, thus checking operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 24,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, October option, at $1 53. For No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, October option, there were bids of $1 42@$1 43, with $1 45 generally asked. Sales of 80,000 bushels, delivery from Oct. 1 to Oct. 20, were reported at $1 43....Corn has been moderately active at a shade easier rates. The export inquiry has been fair. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 145,00 bushels at 50c.@54¼c. for inferior to prime steamer grades of mixed Western; 54½c.@55c. for very choice do.; 55c.@58c. for sailing vessel do., the latter for very choice high mixed car stock; 47c.@53c. for kiln-dried, 46c.@50c. for heated and inferior stock; 58c.@62c. for ordinary to choice yellow Western. For forward delivery there has been some demand, but the bids have been unsatisfactory, and the reported dealings unimportant....Rye has been quoted higher, with a good demand noted, mostly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last, of 8,500 bushels fair Western, in store, (late Saturday), at 82c.; and 17,000 bushels very good do. (to-day) at 85c., all store, closing with 85c. bid for prime, and up to 90c. asked for choice stock, in store; also, a further sale of part of a boat-load of State at 85c. ⅌ bushel....Barley and Barley-malt have been inactive and more or less nominal....Oats have been in quite moderate demand at about former quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels at 41½c.@43½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, mainly at 42½c.@43c. for full lots of good stock; 44c.@44½c. for very choice do.; 41c.@43c. for Black do., and 47c.@53½c. for inferior to strictly prime White do.... Feed has been in more request, and quoted steady at from $18@$24 ⅌ ton.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Aug. 11. Bushels.	1873. Aug. 4. Bushels.	1872. Aug. 12. Bushels.	1871. Aug. 13. Bushels.
Wheat	327,252	243,699	83,321	697,576
Corn	1,402,095	1,334,900	1,429,104	1,403,359
Oats	816,392	887,188	2,077,893	34,405
Barley	8,592	8,592	53,789	.....
Rye	175,084	196,181	130,161	34,599
Peas	16,836	17,199	32,124	25,839
Malt	238,751	228,927	215,408	177,484
Total	2,985,002	2,886,684	4,021,800	2,373,252

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been rather slow of sale since our last, with Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10½c.@11c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c. for prompt deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in moderate request, with prime Old bale Heavy quoted at $28@$30; good, $24@$26; good shipping, $18@$19; common, $14@$15; prime new Hay, $24@$26; good new Hay, $22@$23; shipping new Hay, $15@$18; Long Rye Straw, $16@$17; Short Rye Straw, $13@$14; Oat, $12@$13.

HEMP—Has not been in much demand since our last, yet values have been fairly supported. Of Jute Butts, 300 bales sold at 2c., currency, cash, ⅌ lb. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack request at old rates; 157 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 31½c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@66c.; Cuba at 18c.@40c.; English Islands at 28c.@50c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet on the basis of $2 95@$3 for Strained and Good Strained in full lots. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 95, 30 bbls. do. at $3, 100 bbls. No. 2 at $3 15, and 200 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been in request, and quoted higher in price; 30 bbls. Wilmington sold at $5 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in request at 42½c.@43c.; sales, 275 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately sought after, with Western quoted at $39@$39 50, currency, and City (from E. I. seed) at $36@$36 50, gold. The week's exports have been 5,289 pks.

PETROLEUM—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Refined, with sales reported here of 1,000 bbls., August option, at 16½c., closing at 16¾c.@16½c. And at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls., last half of August, at 16⅜c., and 5,000 bbls. October at 16⅜c., closing for early delivery at 16½c....Crude, in bulk, dull at 6½c.@6¾c....Refined, in cases, and Naphtha unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted less firm, on a restricted inquiry; sales, 400 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $17 90@$18; with Western prime Mess quoted at $16 37½@$16 50, and extra Prime at $15 25. For forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess were placed at $17 95, for September option....Dressed Hogs, in light supply and wanted; City quoted at 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in rather slack request at essentially unaltered figures; sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, 10½ to 11 lbs. at 10c.@9¼c.; 500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 13¼c.; 250 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c....Bacon has been in more request and held with more confidence, with sales reported of 250 boxes light Long Clear at 8¾c.; 500 boxes Long Clear, September options, part at 8½c., though quoted at the close at 8⅝c.@8¾c., with Short Clear quoted at 9¾c.@10c., ⅌ lb....Lard has been in less confident demand and rather weaker as to values, with sales reported since our last of small lots of Western Steam at 8½c.; New do. do. at 8¼c.@8 5-16c., and 275 tcs. City at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 8½c.; 1,500 tcs. do., September, at 8 11-16c., with October options quoted at 8¾c.@8 11-16c....Beef has been moderately sought after at from $8 25@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for New Extra do., ⅌ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess, $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands; sales, 25 bbls....Butter has been in moderate demand, and the finer grades have been quoted firm. We quote at from 25c.@31c. for fair to choice State, at 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly at 17c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been quite moderately sought after, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted about steady at from 8½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13¼c.@13½c. for fine to choice, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Diary at 7c.@12½c.; Western product at 9½c.@13c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, with a good inquiry noted. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 30, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in some request at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, free, and 5½c.@5¾c., gold, in bond, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—There has been a fair jobbing demand noted for stock, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been held with more confidence, with a good demand noted; Mace quoted at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 03; Cassia at 25½c.@26c.; Cloves, 28c.@28½c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite firm and fairly active; 1,704 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba sold at 8c.@8¼c.; 200 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms; and 750 boxes do. at 9½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅜c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 11⅛c., Crushed at 11⅛c., Granulated at 11¼c., A's at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 280,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime, at 8½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; market firm. Stearine dull at 8½c.@8¾c. for good to prime.

TEAS—Have been in slack request within the previous range; 900 half-chests Green, 500 half-chests Congou, 700 half-chests Oolong, and 800 half-chests Japan sold on private terms; Green, common to fine Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 25c.@35c.; good to fair Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 70c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; common to fine Twankay, 19c.@25c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 500 half chests Green, 500 half chests Japan, and 500 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at 94½c.; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—In the chartering line an active business has been reported, chiefly for Grain and Petroleum, and in good part, to arrive, at somewhat firmer rates. Berth Freights were quiet, with room scarce, and rates stiffening....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail 200 hhds. Tallow at 45s. ⅌ ton; and by steam 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 13½d.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 13¾d. ⅌ bushel; 850 boxes Bacon, part at 60s.; 25 tons Leather at 80s....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ⅌ bushel, and, by steam, 50 bales Hogs-hair at 70s. Also, a British ship, 1,187 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, 490 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 9s. 6d.; another, 315 tons, with about 2,000 quarters do. at 9s. 6d., and an Italian brig, with about 2,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 8s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 256 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 525 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 9s. 10½d.; an Austrian bark, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. at 9s.; a British brig, 300 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,000 quarters do. at 9s.; two Norwegian barks, (to arrive,) hence, with 3,200 and 2,800 quarters do. at 9s. 6d., ⅌ quarter, and a German brig, 170 tons, with equal to about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,200 tcs. Lard at 55s. Also, a British ship, 850 tons, and a British bark, 674 tons, (the latter now at Boston,) hence with general cargo, on private terms....For Bremen, a ship with Tobacco from New-Orleans, on private terms....For Havre, an American bark, 449 tons, hence with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum or Naptha at 8s. ⅌ bbl., and a ship with Tobacco from New-Orleans, at 60s....For the Continent, an Austrian bark, 544 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 10s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, 450 tons, (now in Europe,) hence with about 3,000 quarters do., at 9s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; a British ship, 1,110 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s.; a bark, hence, with about 4,400 bbls. do., (privilege of the United Kingdom,) on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 649 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, 453 tons, hence, with 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 9s.; and a British bark, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. do., at 9s. ⅌ bbl....For Stettin, a bark, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 10s. ⅌ bbl....For an Irish port, direct, a British brig, 215 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 8s. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, direct, a German bark, 342 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 9s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 487 tons, hence, with about 2,850 bbls. Petroleum at 9s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 366 tons, hence with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, and a Norwegian brig, 254 tons, hence with about 1,700 bbls. do. at 9s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. ....For the Mediterranean, an Italian bark, 533 tons, hence with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum at 8s....For the Mediterranean and back, a British bark, 341 tons, on private terms (privilege of the Adriatic;) a bark, from Philadelphia and back, reported at $9,250 and port charges....For Odessa, an Italian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, at 56c.... For the Adriatic, a brig, from Richmond and back to the United States, reported at $9,000....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 495 tons, with Flour, reported from Richmond, at $1 50 ⅌ bbl....For Bermuda, a schooner, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $4 50....For New-York, a brig, with Coal, from Sydney, at $4; and three barks, with do., from Cow Bay, at $4@$4 25.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of yesterday, speaking of the coal trade, says:

"The leading companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the week ending on the 2d inst., and for the year to the same date, compared with their respective amounts carried to same time last year:

	Week.	1873.	1872.	Difference.
Reading R. R.	157,259	3,899,748	3,753,421	Inc..146,327
Schuylkill Nav.	21,483	365,310	464,262	Dec. 78,952
Lehigh Valley.	82,457	2,644,130	2,550,840	Inc.. 93,290
Del., L. & W.	54,841	1,772,830	1,672,958	Inc.. 99,871
Shamokin	16,670	348,699	314,026	Inc.. 34,672
Central N. J.	53,100	1,523,859	1,395,140	Inc..128,719
Lehigh Nav.	25,667	363,667	387,991	Dec. 24,324
Penn. Coal Co.	28,913	702,163	681,462	Inc.. 20,701
Del. & Hudson.	45,255	1,667,065	1,723,054	Dec. 56,589
Hunt. & B. T.	7,754	263,292	174,497	Inc.. 88,795
Penn. & N. Y.	22,201	626,635	641,835	Inc.. 14,800
Chic. & O. C.	12,656	435,151	465,610	Dec. 30,453

The total anthracite marketed for the week ending on the 2d instant, amounted to 427,781 tons, and for the coal year 10,776,712 tons, against 10,572,948 tons to corresponding time last year, being an increase of 203,764 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 21,620 tons, and for the year 1,750,351 tons, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 448,301 tons, and for the year 12,736,137 tons, against 12,362,818 to same time last year, being an increase of 373,319 tons. The trade continues very active, and prices are firmer, both by retail and wholesale. There is more disposition, we think, all round to 'accept the situation' and to lay in coal, instead of persistently fighting the coal combination.

The price of coal is higher than it was at this time last year, but we cannot see how it can be brought down within the short time intervening to the end of the year. Demand for the commodity is steadily on the increase, and is likely to continue more urgent with each succeeding month. At Port Richmond for the week ending with the 9th inst. the receipts of coal were 59,000 tons, the shipments 64,000 tons, leaving 99,000 tons on hand. Vessels are still reported in fair supply and freights firm and unchanged, at $1 35 to New-York, $2 to Providence, and $2 50 to Boston. The receipts of anthracite coal at Boston to the 2d inst. are considerably short of what they were at same date last year. Anthracite at Boston is selling at $6 and $8 50 per ton in retail lots, and at $7 and $7 50 per ton by the cargo prices. At Port Richmond the cargo price of coal is $4 50 for broken and egg, $4 75 for stove, and $3 75 for chestnut. The coal operators are full of orders, and, indeed, some of them have sold so far in advance that they have instructed their agents to accept no more until those already in hand are filled."

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

It has been the rule (in California) to assess the candidates nominated by political conventions enough to cover the expenses of the convention. Of an attempt to do away with the custom the Sacramento *Union* says: "In the People's Convention at Stockton this rule was abolished, after some very earnest protests against it, on the ground that no convention has a right to seek and select candidates for office, nominate them without consulting them, and then force them to pay for the honor even the smallest assessment. It was held with much reason that the people themselves, or those they delegate to conventions, should bear all the expenses incident to the nominations; and the convention adopted this new rule with hardly a dissenting voice, taxing the delegates each a small sum. 'We are inconsistent,' said one of the delegates, in a sharp and pointed speech, 'in asserting that the office shall seek the man, and then taxing the man after the right one has been found, to pay even the smallest sum directly or indirectly for the honor of the nomination.' We suggest, in this connection, that it might be well enough hereafter for the people themselves to bear the expenses of the canvass, and thus relieve many good candidates who are poor men from what has been a burden almost prohibiting the acceptance of nominations."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; stock continues light; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 25. Wheat steady for cash; active and higher for futures; sales of No. 1 Spring, new, at $1 21@$1 21½ for hard; old, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 20, spot; $1 16¾, seller August; $1 11, seller September; No. 3 do., $1 07@$1 08; Rejected, 92c.@93c. Corn steady at 37½c.@37⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot or seller August; 38c.@38¼c., seller September; High Mixed, 38c.@38¾c.; Rejected, 34c.@34½c.; No. 1 and High Mixed Canal, 39¼c., afloat. Oats firm and in fair demand at 27½c.@27¾c. for No. 2, spot; 26c.@26¼c., seller September; Rejected, 25½c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 59c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal for cash; higher for seller September; sales of No. 2 Fall at 92c.@93c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork—An advance asked, but none established; quotable at $15 68@$15 70, spot or seller August. Lard held at 8c., with 7¾c. bid for round lots. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon unchanged; no sales. Whisky dull and nominal; 90½c. bid; 91c. asked. Freights in fair demand, but at lower rates; Corn to Buffalo, 4½c.@4¾c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 282,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 340,000 bushels Corn, and 54,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Lake and rail imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 11,114 bbls.; Wheat, 212,553 bushels; Corn, 216,419 bushels; Oats, 39,700 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 396 bushels. Canal Shipments—Flour, 73,068 bbls.; Corn, 139,483 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 19,200 bushels; Corn, 73,384 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers, $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat advanced 3c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 7,300 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35; 1,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 36; 2,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 42; 1,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 45; 2,500 bushels Chicago No. 3 at $1 18; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44@$1 45; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 35@$1 36; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 31@$1 32; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 72. Corn steady; sales, 13,500 bushels No. 2 at 45½c.; 6,500 bushels, in lots, at 46. Oats quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 37c.@37½c. Rye nominally 73c.@75. Barley-malt steady; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only an order trade. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 28, cash; $1 25, August; sample lots No. 2 Red Winter, $1 40@$1 45. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 37c.@38c., cash; 38¼c. August; 39c.@39¼c. September. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 at 27½c.@28c. cash; 27¾c., September; 28c.@28½c. October. Rye quiet at 60c.@62c. Whisky steady at 91c. Pork firm at $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats firm; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, to arrive, 9½c.@9¾c. Bacon stiff; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9½c., cash and orders; 9½c. August; 9¾c. September; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c., closing with an advancing tendency. Lard quiet; small lots Refined, 8½c.@8⅝c. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 50. Cattle firm and active. Native Cows and Heifers, $2 12½@$4; butchers, $3 75@$4 50; fair to choice Steers, $4 75@$5 75. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs, 1,300 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,800 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat—Market higher; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50. Corn quiet and unchanged; high Mixed, 52c.; low Mixed, 50c. Corn Meal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $19@$20 per ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c., Corn and Rye 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c., to Boston 50c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 36c. Receipts by Lake—3,474,000 feet lumber. Shipments by Canal—11 500 bushels Malt, 925,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Aug. 11.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 59; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 56; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 38½; seller August, $1 39; seller September, $1 40; No. 2 Lake Shore Red, $1 38; No. 3 Red, $1 29. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, spot and seller August, 43¼c.; seller September, 44¼c.; Low Mixed, 43c.; Yellow, 43½c.; no grade, 39c. Oats steady at 34c. for No. 1; 31½c. for Old No. 2; 32¼c. for Michigan; 27c. for Rejected. Freights very firm; to Buffalo, 4c.@4¼c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c.; to Kingston, 8¾c. Receipts—38,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, and 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—Flour firm and in good demand; stock scarce; Extra Family, $5 25@$5 50; A No. 1, $6 75; Fancy, $7 25@$7 50. Wheat very firm at $1 20@$1 35 on arrival. Corn firm at 55c.@60c., sacked. Oats steady at 42c.@44c., sacked. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Pork firmer; held at $16 75. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c., packed. Bulk Meats firmer; held, Shoulders at 8⅝c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Rib Sides and Clear Sides at 10c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c.; Plain, 13c.@13¼c. Lard steady; Tierce at 9c.@9½c.; Keg, 9¾c.@10c.; Steam, 8c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Flour scarce and firm. Treble Extra, $6 50@$7; Family, $9@$9 50. Corn firm; Yellow, 70c.; White Mixed, 74c.@75c.; White, 76c. Oats scarce and firmer at 44c.@45c. Bran firmer at 82½c.@85c. Hay quiet; prime, $23@$25; choice, $26@$27. Pork, $17 50. Dry-salted Meats scarce, active, and higher; Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Hams, 16c.@16½c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 8⅞c.@8¾c.; Keg, 11c. Sugar in good demand, supply light; fair to good fair, 8½c.@9½c. Molasses, no movement. Whisky quiet; Louisiana, 95c.; Cincinnati, 99c. Coffee firm, 19c.@21c. Exchange, Sterling, 126¼; New-York, sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¼.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Flour dull; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4@$5 50; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $6 75@$8 75; Winter do., $7@$8 50; Fancy, $8 75@$10. Wheat steady; Western Red, $1 40@$1 50; Delaware Red, $1 50@$1 58; White, $1 65@$1 75. Rye held at 78c. Corn unchanged; Yellow, 55c.; good Western, 56c.@58c. Oats are less active; White, 45c.@50c. Coffee in good demand, with advancing thendency; Santos and Rio, 18¾c.@20¼c.; Java, 22¾c.@23c., gold. Sugar firm; fair to good Refining Cuba, 8c.@8¼c. Molasses, Stock scarce, and in demand; Cuba, 31½c. for 50 grades test. Petroleum quiet; Refined, 16¼c. Whisky held at 97c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat strong, active, and higher; choice White, $1 70; fair to prime do., $1 50@$1 65; choice Amber, $1 70@$1 72; good to prime Red, $1 63@$1 68; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 60; Western Red, $1 45@$1 50; do. Amber, $1 55@$1 58. Corn—White Southern dull at 70c.@73c.; Yellow do. firmer at 60c.; Mixed Western firmer at 57c.@58c. Oats firmer; Southern, 40c.@44c.; Western Mixed, 40c.@41c.; do. White, 42c. Rye active and higher at 80c.@85c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm and unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky weak at 95c.@95½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—Flour dull and nominal; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 65. Wheat steady at $1 32½ for No. 1; $1 26 for No. 2, cash; $1 21¾, seller August; $1 14½, seller September. Oats firm and in fair demand at 28¼c. for No. 2. Corn quiet and weak at 38c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 62½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 85c. for No. 2. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 25,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, and 39,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $6 15@$6 35. Wheat steady at $1 25@$1 30. Corn in good demand at 45c.@47c. Rye quiet at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions firm; Pork quiet at $16 75. Lard quiet; Steam nominally at 8c.; Kettle held at 8½c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 8¼c. for cash; $8 40 ⅌ cwt., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Whisky firm at 91c.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $8 25@$8 50. Wheat steady at $1 65 for extra; $1 54@$1 55 for No. 1 White; Amber Michigan, $1 37@$1 37½. Corn steady at 47c. for Yellow; 46c.@46½c. for No. 1. Oats dull and declining at 35½c. Freights—To Oswego, 9c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Wheat—The market rules steady. Rye dull and nominally 75c. for New; 80c. for Old; Corn in good supply; quiet, but steady; Western Mixed, 56c.@58c., in small lots. Barley steady, with some sales on private terms. Oats steady and in fair request; sales of one car No. 2 White Western at 45c.; two cars No. 2 White, to arrive, at 45c., and one car No. 2 Old Chicago at 43c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—Flour in fair demand and advanced; Medium, $6 25@$7 50. Corn firm and in fair demand at 60c.@62c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 43c.@44c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.; Sides, 11c.@11¾c. Hams dull; Plain, 13c.@14c.; Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c. Lard dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11.—Spirits of Turpentine higher; sales at 38½c.; Resin steady; $2 45 for strained; Crude Turpentine unsettled; $2 for Hard; $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin; Tar quiet at $3 30.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. No. 1 Red held at $1 42; No. 2 at $1 35, bid. Corn steady at 48c.@49c. Oats—No. 1 quiet at 39c. Petroleum in fair demand, but prices unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 492 bales; gross, 538 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,391 bales; coastwise, 124 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 16,263 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 16½c.@16¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 106 bales; exports, coastwise, 268 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,465 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet and dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 196 bales; gross, 296 bales; exports, coastwise, 747 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,439 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 11.—Cotton—Choice light selling; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 151 bales; exports coastwise, 114 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 8,801 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 11.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 248 bales; exports, coastwise, 901 bales; sales, 28 bales; stock, 909 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 11.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 14 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 983 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 11—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by ½ ⅌ cent. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 46⅞.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is ⅛ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 46⅝.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 60c.

4 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92¾c.@92⅞. United States 10-40 Bonds, 91⅜.

5 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 57f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is buoyant. Wheat, 11s. 9d.@11s. 11d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 12s. 4d.@12s. 5d. for club do.; 11s. 2d.@11s. 10d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s.@12s. 3d. for Red Winter. Corn, 28s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Flour, 28s.@29s. ⅌ bbl. for Western. Peas, 38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 83s. ⅌ tierce for new Mess. Cheese, 61s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,250 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, not below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8⅞d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 8s. 6d.@8s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 11—Evening.—Common Resin, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d.@33s. ⅌ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 12, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG.—Characters by the Vokes Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have* THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.

New-York appears to double its assessed valuation every fifteen years. At least that has been the rule, starting from 1841. Going thirty years further back, the increase was still more rapid. In 1811 New-York had fairly distanced Philadelphia in the number of its population, and started as the first City of the Union with a population of 96,000, and an assessed valuation of $25,000,000. By 1841 the population had nearly quadrupled, while the assessed valuation had increased tenfold, amounting then to $251,194,920. After an interval of fifteen years—in 1856—the population had all but exactly doubled, and the assessed valuation had doubled also—amounting then to $511,740,492. The next fifteen years added only fifty per cent. to the population, but doubled the valuation of real and personal property. In spite of sundry obvious obstacles to a steadily maintained rate of increase, it is not too much to anticipate that by 1886 the gross assessment of property on Manhattan Island will be over $2,000,000,000.

In the recent case, near Albany, another murder has proved too difficult for detective skill, and the crime remains a mystery even to the identity of the murdered man. The dress of the victim proves that he was not a common tramp, and it is strange that no one has been found to establish his identity. The absence of all valuables from the body, and the fact that the pockets had been turned out, indicates that if robbery was not the motive for the murder it had certainly followed it. In some respects the case is a singular one, as it is difficult to account for the unnecessary violence that was used. There is nothing to show that a struggle occurred between the victim and his assailant, but the body of the former was pierced with several bullet wounds, and a knife had also been used upon the throat. It is little creditable to the locality where the crime was committed that the pistol-shots were heard by several persons without any of them going to ascertain the cause of a thing so unusual. Had they done so, the murderer might have been apprehended at once, or at least a clue obtained which would lead to his arrest. The case is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the crime is of such a brutal character that the Albany police should spare no effort to bring the murderer to justice. There is not much reason to hope that they will succeed in their efforts, however, as they seem to have begun operations by burying the body of the victim, and are depending upon the clothes alone to secure that identification which is the first essential in the case.

Mr. FITZJAMES STEPHEN is a well-known public man in England, whose career deserves to be studied as an example of what a resolute man may do for himself. He began as a writer in the *Saturday Review*, and was one of the ablest men on the original staff of that journal. He was a barrister, but was troubled with very few briefs. He took part, however, in one or two trials which made a stir at the time, and he left the *Saturday Review* because the editor would not adopt the line suggested in the famous book *Essays and Reviews*—too long a controversy to enter into here. After a time, Mr. STEPHEN went to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to which paper he is still the chief contributor. Then he obtained the appointment of Legal Member of the Council of India—worth £6,000 a year. Since his return from India he has been aiming to get into Parliament—the stepping-stone to the highest legal positions under the Crown. He is now offering himself to the constituency of Dundee, and the "canny Scots" seem to be leading him rather a hard time of it. He was subjected to a process which they call in those parts "heckling"—and which seems to mean a course of badgering with rough questions. Mr. STEPHEN may fail in Dundee, but he is pretty sure to succeed somewhere else, and will at least try to become Lord Chief Justice of England before he dies. Perseverance and determination prevail against many difficulties in this world.

It appears that an effort will be made to bring TWEED to trial once more next month. Justice has been slow in overtaking this man, but it must not be supposed that he has escaped. The law's delays are often provoking, and in this case there are many peculiar difficulties in the way of obtaining a conviction. But the day of retribution will arrive, and the scandal which is undoubtedly involved in the temporary failure of justice will be removed. There must be some law under which a great public robber can be made to suffer the penalty of his crimes.

The Vienna Exhibition has decidedly outlived its interest, and can hardly leave any result more remarkable than its enormous financial deficit. There has been blundering and the usual Austrian "unreadiness," from the start. The elements have conspired against the show, and the hotel-keepers have ably seconded them. What both left to do, was effected by the appearance of cholera, and though the disease has left the city, so have the visitors to the exhibition. It now only remains to transform the big shed of glass and iron into the central feature of a pleasure garden, like its predecessor in London, and to write failure against the most recent of international shows. The Vienna experiment has many instructive lessons to our Philadelphia friends, who are now puzzling over the plans for the centennial show of 1876, and it is to be hoped the warning against killing the goose that lays the golden eggs will not be thrown away upon them.

VALUATION OF LOCAL PROPERTY.

The quarterly report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments is an instructive and able production. Its figures are drawn up in an intelligible and businesslike way, and its reasoning, if not uniformly sound, is at least plausible and worthy of attention. It would possibly have been better had the new board committed itself less unreservedly to the honesty and impartiality of its predecessors. Two of the Commissioners sign the report simply by courtesy, since it refers to results which they had no share in bringing about. The report is really vouched for by Mr. ANDREWS alone; but though he was a member of the old board, he was too decidedly overweighted by CREAMER and SANDS and KING to render it at all necessary that he should consider his personal reputation bound up with those of his late colleagues. There is a very general public impression that instances of gross inequality, due to political and personal favoritism, can be found on the tax-books during the last few years. The impression may be wrong; but considering the hold which TWEED and SANDS held upon the majority of all the officials of the board, it would be very extraordinary if the general belief had not some foundation in fact.

We do not believe that on any reasonable standard, say sixty per cent. of its value on a fair sale, the real estate of this City is, as a whole, over-valued. On the contrary, there is evidence enough in the report before us, without going any further, that the increase in the gross valuation has not kept pace with the actual advance of prices. It will be observed that the estimated cost of new buildings put up, and of improvements on old ones effected during the last three years, more than accounts for the increase in the tax-rolls. It is absurd to pretend that the value of property above Grand-street has not undergone a considerable increase in value, altogether independent of improvements, between 1870 and 1873. Instead of the average increase in valuation for three years being a little over $31,000,000 per annum, it can hardly be doubted that as regulated by market values, it should have been at least double that amount. The cause of complaint lies in the fact that the increase, inadequate though it be, has not been evenly distributed. We are not sanguine enough to expect any valuable contributions toward an equalization of assessments from the Supervisors' Committee now in session. Mr. MCCAFFERTY and his colleagues have very hazy ideas about the nature of evidence, but are obviously quite firmly impressed with the necessity of posing for political effect. The new Board of Taxes and Assessments, whose labors will, for all practical purposes, only begin in September, may fairly assume that there are plenty of irregularities of assessment to be corrected throughout the City, but that an impartial and resolute discharge of their duties will result rather in a "leveling up" than in a "leveling down" of the gross valuation.

It is instructive to find that during the five years between 1866 and 1870 inclusive, the average increase in the assessed valuation of real estate was about sixty-three millions per annum, or just double the average which has obtained during the last three years. It will be observed that the rate of increase suddenly shrank on the valuation of 1871. This is also the first year in which the Ring fairly controlled the Tax Commission, having broken the pledge given to the Legislature of 1869, that the board should be strictly non-partisan, and having not only placed its creature SANDS on the board, but having also vested the appointment of a fifth commissioner in Controller CONNOLLY. It was on this year's valuation that the two per cent. tax levy was based. When our Municipal plunderers had their hands most deeply in the public treasury, it was clearly their interest to make special efforts to disarm suspicion. This they did most effectually, and with no little success, by checking the natural increase in assessed valuations, and by keeping the rate of taxation down to a point much below the actual requirements of public expenditures.

There are several minor points in the report which deserve attention. Among these is the large decrease, as compared with last year, of the number of plots or pieces of real estate on this island. In 1872 the number was 127,217; in 1873 it is 123,209—figures which show the steady tendency of New-York real estate to get into the hands of large capitalists. Another point is the large decrease in the valuation of personal property on this year's rolls. The reasons adduced for this are doubtless the true ones—the most potent probably being the apprehension of high taxes, which induced many to change the form of their investments to securities exempt from taxation. A more direct illustration of the influence which civic misgovernment has in driving capital practically out of the City, could hardly be produced.

WHAT IS THE "CUSTOM-HOUSE RING?"

This is a question which we have often asked, but to which no clear reply has ever yet been given us. We have heard a great deal of the existence of such a "Ring," and we should like very much to expose its misdoings if we could only find out what they were. We cannot even ascertain who are the members of the Ring. Is Gen. ARTHUR one of them—or Gen. SHARPE? Against the honesty of these gentlemen no one has dared to utter a word, and yet they have a good deal to do with the direction of affairs at the Custom-house. When we took a Ring in hand some time ago, we did not hesitate to mention the members of it by name. We called them by their right names, in more ways than one. But we cannot prevail upon the persons who attack what they call the Custom-house Ring to adopt this course. They know that if they once showed their hands it would be found that they were playing a game of bluff.

The other day, however, we really thought we were fairly on the track of the guilty Ring. The *Tribune* came out with a circumstantial account of the revival of a defeated "swindle." It appeared that certain persons were in a conspiracy to remove the present public stores to another locality. "The Custom-house Ring favored the project." The *Tribune* was in a frenzy—almost equal to that which caused it to cry out the other day for a "man rough, hairy, and way down." It called upon the merchants to defeat the scheme, and told them that if they did not they would "have to pay in increased costs of cartage a round sum annually for their apathy." This undoubtedly seemed a story worth inquiring into.

We found that the present public stores are owned by a man named AYER, a concoctor of some stuff which he calls Cherry Pectoral Syrup. What the effects of this syrup are upon the human frame, we cannot say, for we have never tried it—but it has clearly resulted in bringing grist to the mill of the said AYER. Now, why should the *Tribune* be so anxious to prevent the Government giving up the lease of AYER's building? Because AYER is a proprietor of the *Tribune*, and money is very necessary in that establishment just now. JAY GOULD cannot be expected to pour in a fresh supply every day, and certainly the paper is not in a flourishing condition. Is it not a fact that it has declared no dividend for more than a twelvemonth passed? If "Dr." AYER loses his present very profitable bargain with the Government, it might be made very unpleasant for the present managers of his paper. But *is* it a profitable bargain?

On that point there does not appear to be much room for doubt. He rented eight stores which were worth about $3,000 a year each—$24,000 in all. He managed to get rid of them for $66,000 a year—a neat little profit. This was done in Mr. GRINNELL's day. The syrup vender liked this so well that he planned a little movement by which he was to rent two other stores for about $8,000 a year, and sublet them to the Government for $18,000. This project was frustrated by Mr. MURPHY while he was Collector—hence partly arises the hatred of AYER and his paper toward that much-abused gentleman. The stores are old, ricketty, and badly situated—and that was a very strange fire that happened in them the other day. They produce an estimated profit of about $40,000 a year to "Dr." AYER. Whenever it is proposed to remove the business, Dr. AYER's organ cries out "fraud," and pathetically calls upon the merchants to defeat it. What it means is, "Dr. AYER is one of our proprietors; he derives an enormous profit from the rental of these stores. We cannot afford to have him lose that profit. Seeing that we are so much interested in it, we ought, in common decency, to hold our tongues on the subject—but that we must not do, for obvious reasons. We beseech you, then, to stick to our friend Cherry Pectoral, and his tumble-down old stores. And if anybody offers to leave them, we will call him a swindler."

Whether there is swindling in the transaction or not, we do not venture to say. The *Tribune* says there is. Well, if so, who is the swindler? We cannot take the responsibility of answering that question.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Much was expected of the mass convention of Germans calling themselves the "American Constitutional Union," held in Milwaukee, Wis., last week, but it is not probable that the results of this gathering will have any decided effect upon public opinion. The speech of the gentleman who welcomed the self-appointed delegates, the platform which was adopted, and the expressions which marked the closing moments of the convention, were altogether too intemperate to take any firm hold on the public mind. Most sensible people will agree with these delegates "that temperance is a virtue which cannot be promoted by legislation," but very few will for that reason admit that those who believe otherwise are fanatics bent upon mischief, who should be crushed by organized public action. It is well enough for those who hold that such legislation is vicious and useless, to do what they can to prevent it; but it does not become them to do so in a vindictive spirit, nor to deny to others that personal liberty which they claim for themselves.

It is, however, in their arraignment of the Republican Party that these Germans are most open to criticism. They could hardly have believed the fustian they put into their preamble, for they could not point to a single public act of the party which would support their charges. They have no proof that the Republican Party has changed its character from an organization for patriotic purposes to "an engine in the hands of a selfish few to retain power and position to themselves." They declare that "corruption is manifest in all branches of the Government," and would have us infer that the Republican Party is responsible for this state of things. There are no facts to prove the assertion. Corruption is not manifest in all branches of the Government, nor in any, for the simple reason that whenever and wherever it has appeared the Republican Party has rooted it out. These Germans, however, go further and say that "the national domain and resources are voted to political parasites and mighty corporations whose overwhelming and constantly increasing power is giving just cause for alarm." Where is the political parasite who has been thus favored? If they have him in Wisconsin they must have hidden him in some remote wilderness where he has remained unknown to the world. As for the "mighty corporations," the charge is one that has become familiar of late. It refers, doubtless, to the land grants to railroads, which were popular enough when they were made. Because of these grants, Wisconsin with all the West has been more developed in a decade than it would otherwise have been in a century. To attain a great and beneficent end the Republican Party, years ago, granted wild lands to help build railroads, and thereby vastly increased the riches of the country. Since the railroads have been completed, and much more than the expected benefits realized, it has become fashionable to denounce the party for doing what the people have repeatedly approved. It ill becomes the Germans of the West, who owe so much to this policy of the Republican Party, to join in a cry so unjust and so senseless.

Vituperation is always the readiest, as it is the least effective, weapon in political warfare. It was evidently the purpose of the managers of the Milwaukee Convention, under cover of a movement against temperance legislation, to make a general war upon the Republican Party in their State. In so doing, they should have remembered the fate of the Liberals last year, and sought for something better than exploded slanders to support them in their position. The Greeleyites could give them valuable advice on this subject. Having indulged in these slanders in their preamble, the Germans can expect little benefit from the fact that their succeeding platform contains nothing exceptionable. There is nothing in it that the Republican Party has not only professed but practiced. Indeed, but for the fact that the Republican Party has ruled this nation for the last thirteen years, the Germans of Wisconsin would not have been able to promulgate the principles they did the other day. But their great grievance, and the chief crime of the Republican Party in their view, is the curtailment of personal liberty. On this point they resolve to this effect:

"Freedom of industry and freedom of trade are essential elements of a republican form of government. Therefore, while we deeply deplore the evils of habitual and excessive drinking, as well as intemperate habits and excess in any other mode of life, and while we are ready and willing to use all reasonable means to eradicate them, we earnestly oppose all laws which, under the pretense of police regulations, or of remedying moral evils, interfere with the inherent rights and fundamental privileges of American citizens, as guaranteed by our Constitution."

There is no Republican who will not indorse this resolution. Republicans have constantly acted in its spirit. There have been, and may be, differences of opinion as to what are "reasonable means" to eradicate these evils, but so, doubtless, there are among the Germans themselves. No race is more law-abiding, more ready to surrender crotchets for the general good, and we believe that outside of this convention there are few Germans who will not admit that the course of the Republican Party on this question has been considerate and just. Even those who met in Milwaukee, cite nothing to the contrary, and the whole tenor of their proceedings shows that this cry of "personal liberty," has been used as a cover to open the Democratic campaign in Wisconsin. The people will readily see through the trick, and none more quickly than the masses of the honest Germans of the State, who have done so much for the cause of true liberty in the ranks of the Republican Party. It is true the convention declared that it was in the interest of no party, but its words count for nothing against its manifest spirit. It is not likely that the Republican State Convention which meets in Madison on the 27th inst., will be beguiled from its duty by this Milwaukee gathering, nor that a contrivance so clumsy will have any share in deciding the result of the political contest which is about to commence in the State.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

The *Kindergarten Messenger* is a monthly journal of twenty-four pages, edited by Miss ELIZABETH P. PEABODY, of Cambridge, Mass., and published for the information and instruction of teachers and parents who may desire to know something of that blessing to childhood, FROEBEL's Kindergarten.

The Kindergarten is a method of caring for, developing, and instructing little children between the ages of three and eight years, invented or found out by the great German pedagogue, FRIEDRICH FROEBEL, and which is by the most intelligent teachers—indeed, we believe, by all who have any knowlege of it—regarded as a step in education as important to the happiness and development of little children, and their preparation for the more enlightened education of these days, as the telegraph and railroad are to the convenience and successful prosecution of modern commerce.

FROEBEL, a man of large benevolence and peculiar genius as an instructor, lived at a time when the doctrines of the great Swiss teacher, PESTALOZZI, had produced a strong effect upon the scholastic mind of Europe; and availing himself of the light thus derived, he studied specifically the nature and operations of the child's mind, in order to devise means of occupying profitably its energies and attention during those early years in which, while it has not yet the power to assimilate instruction given in the ordinary form, it still has an insatiable curiosity for knowledge. We do not propose to give a detailed explanation of FROEBEL's system, but only to say that it keeps the child from books, places him in the hands of an intelligent and loving teacher, whose duty and object it is to repress nothing in the child, but to guide and direct all its energies, so that every movement of play shall be, both physically and morally, also a movement of discipline and development. For this purpose, FROEBEL puts into the hands of the teacher a series of inventions made by himself, consisting of building blocks, material for braiding, embroidery, and platting, clay for modeling figures, &c., &c. With these the child is taught to play in such a manner as to become during those early years practically acquainted with all geometrical forms, their lines, angles, planes, and faces, and with many mechanical and scientific facts and principles, while it also acquires manual facility and skill, with judgment in the use of material for the production of all forms of use and beauty. The child, through all this discipline and development, is conscious only of playing with most delightful toys. The teacher plays with the child—not in a purposeless, hap-hazard way, but by a series of carefully-devised exercises, all of which tend to lead the child as it plays also to observe and reflect upon the things which are offered to its observation. Plays of a certain kind are accompanied by music, and this most soothing and agreeable agency might perhaps be called the foundation of the Kindergarten. Books are entirely withheld from the child, and all its operations of mind are left to be free and voluntary. It undergoes no drudgery, but is led to ask questions and derive instruction by the presentation to its mind of interesting objects concerning which the teacher, having prepared herself beforehand, is full of requisite information. Whoever has observed his own mental operations knows that knowledge is acquired with vastly greater ease and effect when the mind is seeking specific information about some concrete thing. This is more true of children than adults—indeed the child learns in no other way at first. The object of the Kindergarten is more to form and open the mind of childhood than to fill it. It is called Kindergarten by FROEBEL, for a somewhat whimsical and yet perfectly just reason, that it treats the little child as the wise gardener treats the plant—bringing to its aid everything that can promote growth, and requiring nothing from it which is not natural to its immature state.

FROEBEL has been dead now something like twenty years, and the Kindergarten in Germany has at last acquired a firm foothold, having suffered there, as it probably will suffer here for a time, from the injudicious enthusiasm of new converts, who undertook to teach it before they knew it. The great want here is of competent and thoroughly-trained teachers, and this can only be cured by the establishment of normal classes where teachers may be prepared. It is understood that a course of not less than six months is absolutely necessary to prepare even the most intelligent lady as a teacher for the Kindergarten; for while the routine of the school is a connected and delightful play for the child, it is serious and exhaustive work for the teacher. She must not only have a clear mind, a great love for children, and power to comprehend their intellectual operations, but she must also have a good knowledge of the principles as well as the technical details of FROEBEL's system. She should possess a fair acquaintance with natural history and science, and have the instinct of an artist. These plays and occupations or disciplining exercises by which she educates her pupil, are so related to each other that a knowledge of them constitutes a profession.

To inform teachers and others who may be interested where and how this knowledge may be obtained, and to call public attention to this beneficent system, is the object of the little *Kindergarten Messenger*, and of the unpaid and benevolent labors of its editor. We trust the little journal may really benefit the cause which it serves. The records of the National Educational Convention, just held at Elmira, give evidence that the best teachers look to the *Kindergarten* for a great reform in juvenile education.

PUNISHMENT OF WITNESSES.

There are many obvious reasons why the long delays usual here in the settlement of murder cases should be considered prejudicial to the cause of justice and morality. There is another reason less apparent, but furnishing, perhaps, the most powerful argument of any against that dilatory system which robs punishment of half its terrors by taking from it its certainty and promptness. We have ancient and venerable authority for believing that it is better that ninety-nine guilty should escape than that one innocent should suffer. Yet by the construction, or rather by the imperfect administration of our law, it not seldom happens in order that one guilty person may meet his ultimate deserts, half a dozen innocent ones are condemned to suffer equally with him the severest punishment short of death known to our law—restraint of personal liberty. Sometimes it even happens that these innocent victims may see themselves imprisoned while the guilty culprit goes free, a paradox which to untutored minds, unable to grasp the mysteries of the law, must seem like the grimmest possible satire on justice.

In the Stokes case, if this more cruel anomaly has not been presented, the real hardship of the system is quite as painfully exemplified. The other day a motion was made before Judge PRATT for the discharge of the three boys who are the principal witnesses for the prosecution. Since the murder of FISK, more than a year and a half ago, these lads have been locked up in the House of Detention. It seems a little while to those who have spent it in the full enjoyment of freedom, and whose days, in the pursuit of business or pleasure, have slipped away so swiftly. But time behind prison doors is a very different affair. There the hours are leaden-footed, and ignominy and innocence suffer pretty much alike. Besides, these witnesses, who not only have committed no crime, but who are rendering to society the invaluable service of helping to convict and punish crime, are made to suffer in a hundred ways as much as the vilest criminal. They are deprived of the consolations of domestic intercourse, which even the humblest may have and appreciate; they are forced to lose their time, and to sacrifice the earnings it represents; worst of all, they are in danger of contracting that moral taint which generally comes from protracted idleness. And not only they, but all connected with them, suffer in as many various ways, and may for years to come feel the ill-effects of this misfortune.

We put the case strongly, more strongly perhaps than the facts in the present instance would justify. But the principle is the same, and it is readily supposable that as the law stands, all and more than the wrong and evil we have suggested might be inflicted by a prolonged confinement in the House of Detention. To STOKES' witnesses sufficient wrong appears to have been done, in a deprivation of freedom which has already lasted for eighteen months, and by the decision of the Court bids fair to endure for an indefinite period longer. The Judge, in denying the motion for a discharge, admitted the hardship of the case, but held that the law left him no option. Clearly he was right, and the Stokes case is besides an exceptional one—so far as the future is concerned, we trust it will prove so. But it will be well for the next Legislature to inquire how far the law which authorizes this grave injustice is right or necessary.

But in the meantime—and this is the moral of the whole business—let us have done with these shameful delays which screen the guilty, oppress the innocent, and are almost as gross an outrage on society as murder itself, which, indeed, they serve to perpetuate and encourage. When the air of the condemned cell becomes less conducive to longevity the House of Detention will have less the aspect of a prison.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The Fall and Winter season at the Union-square Theatre was entered upon last evening. The pretty and commodious house, which is as bright as when first occupied by the public, was crowded in every part, and that portion of the performance of which most was expected passed off with great success. The intense stupidity of the larger half of the representation warrants us in thus particularizing. Few duller pieces have been represented of late years than the one selected as a preface to the rentrée of the Vokes. "Old Phil's Birthday" is the story of *Phil Stapleton*, an aged porter, whose son is accused of robbing *Mr. Hardress*, the employer of both. In reality, *Lionel Hardress*, the son of *Phil's* employer, has committed the theft, but the father and *Frank Stapleton* are content to rest under the charge rather than denounce the culprit; and, in fact, when, at the close of the drama, it is ascertained that *Frank* is guiltless, *Phil* actually taxes himself with the misdeed in preference to putting *Lionel* to shame. As a one-act piece, with a highly impossible plot, "Old Phil's Birthday" might not be seriously objected to. But its two acts, last night, required about two hours and a half for their recital, and the silliness of the play provoked expressions of impatience, which culminated in evidences of disapproval when the curtain fell. It must be admitted that some good acting was done in "Old Phil's Birthday." Mr. F. F. Mackay's portraiture of *Phil* was a careful and touching effort, though not so elaborate or finished a specimen of work as he has offered; and Miss Meta Bartlett, a blonde and pretty *débutante*, produced a very favorable impression in one of the feminine *rôles*. The other characters were assigned to Miss Lulu Prior and to Mr. Claude Burroughs, who personated *Frank* with reasonable power; and there was drawn a very comical picture of *Lionel* by Mr. John Burnett, the spectacle of whose tremendous guilt and woe elicited unanimous and welcome hilarity from a weary assemblage. The aspect of affairs was happily changed from the outset of the afterpiece. The Vokes Family have long since proven themselves capable of diffusing unlimited mirth by their peculiar entertainments, and, in "Fun in a Fog," they fairly surpass in effectiveness all previous labors. The scene is laid aboard a yacht, and the laughable adventures of *Percival Postlethwaite*, an English landsman, and of *Dan*, his cockney valet, are the subject of portrayal. The two men, of course, suffer dreadfully from that sickness for which there is no remedy, and until they get their sea-legs on, the feats of ground and lofty tumbling are numberless and really marvelous. Finally, the yacht is becalmed. At this stage of proceedings the unlucky travelers might have some rest but for the freaks of the three mad maidens, who are respectively their guests and the guests' domestic. *Grace Gaybird* and *Ella Hamilton* are *Percival's* American cousins. After alarming the yachtsman and his valet with Indian tales, one of them and the maid assume the garb of the dreaded savages and succeed in literally frightening them out of their wits. There is a vast deal of horse-play in "Fun in a Fog," and sufficient singing and dancing to furnish fresh proof of the cleverness of Messrs. Fred. and Fawdon and Misses Victoria, Jessie and Rosina Vokes. The laughter throughout was loud and continuous, and, after every song and step had been redemanded, Mr. Fred. Vokes was constrained to reappear and make a brief speech to the delighted spectators. Of the setting of the two works it is not necessary to say much, but it is simple justice to note that nothing more beautiful and perfect could be wished. Mr. Tissington, a conductor who has taste as well as experience, is at his post of duty this season as before, and the officers of the house, if we mistake not, are the same as in the past. Last evening's bill is not to be modified until further notice, and, in point of magnitude, we doubt if for many weeks there will be any perceptible difference in the audiences which its attractiveness will gather.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have a few questions pertaining to the history and management of the Long Island Railroad, having no reference, however, to any unpleasantness existing between you and the would-be autocrat of all the island, that I wish to submit, through your circulating medium, to its managers and all whom they may concern.

And first, I would inquire, What has given such, comparatively, sudden value to the tract of flat country nearest New-York, through which the Central Railroad of New-Jersey passes? Is it anything but superior railroad accommodations? The public will say no, if you do not. Well, if railroad accommodations can do so much for such a country, what might they not do for the beautiful bay shores, headlands, and villa sites of poor, neglected Long Island?

What do you suppose would have been the population of the island to-day if, when you first got control of the road, you had laid a double track as far as Yaphank, with single-track branches to the principal villages, and then had run real express-trains, with a view to accommodating the business men of New-York? And how many competing lines of railroad do you think there would have been on the island to-day?

Is there not a valley running toward the north, from Farmingdale nearly to Huntington, through which a road could have been built at much less cost, and far greater safety than the snake's path you have built over the highest hills and deepest valleys of the island, and that seems to run "nowhere in particular, but everywhere in general?"

Was it the delirium of a too sudden waking from a kind of Rip Van Winkle sleep, that induced you to build a Rockaway branch road after the live managers of one or two other roads had secured the travel? Why do you not now fully wake up to a common-sense view of the situation and strike to retrieve your stupid failures beyond the immediate reach of competing roads, instead of following on behind, like a humble gleaner, or "with here and there a traveler," in the futile attempt to regain a lost opportunity?

Perhaps the "slumber's chain" that has so long bound you has not yet been shaken off, and you may be dreaming of annexing the New-England States to Long Island! Or, getting an idea from those ancient rams-horns, you may be trying the power of steam-whistles to call the people over to enjoy the pleasures incident to a single track and a solitary steamer, seeing they have only good double tracks, with elegant palace-cars, on the other side!

An ancient writer has said something about providing for your own household, &c. Did you ever hear of it? And the people of Long Island, or at least the temporary victims of your economy, think you had better "read up" a little on that subject before you send out too many invitations or call too loudly for their Yankee neighbors; not that they have any objections to inviting them over, but they do object to an inhospitable entertainment for them if they should come.

And now, while we are treating on practical subjects, let me ask how much more would it cost to divide your 4 o'clock express train (!) of twelve or fourteen cars and—part of the way—two locomotives into separate trains; and let one—the through train—be a real express to the Manor, or Sag Harbor Branch, and the other a Yaphank express, or accommodation train. (What's in a name?) Even if it did cost a little more, would not the increased travel, incited by the reduction of at least one hour's time to the "east end," make it pay well ultimately? Again is it good management to stop the aforesaid express train of twelve or fourteen heavily laden cars, and run them back and forth for some minutes in order to attach even the Rockaway express of two cars and a score or less of passengers within a quarter of a mile of a principal depot? Would the "wear and tear" of the rolling stock be greater for this Rockaway express to follow on for the quarter of a mile and be attached to the through train at Jamaica than it would for the large train to "back and fill" at the junction, merely for the sake of using the new turn-table?

Therefore with united voice they say, go to work. Lay a double track and let it reach the East River by the shortest possible route, even though it be through the old $200,000 tunnel of Atlantic-street, we imagine the people there have seen their folly and repented of it ere this—anywhere to avoid the petroleum and filth of Hunter's Point and Jamesslip. Then provide a passenger-boat of the Sylvan order and not an ark for all kinds of cattle, and let it be run as if you "meant business," making three or four landings on New-York side, regarding first the convenience of business men. And finally bear in mind this fact, that as a whole the business men of New-York like noble, generous dealing, and abominate meanness.

A TEMPORARY VICTIM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1873.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM THE COMMANDANT—PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A letter has been received at the War Department from Col. D. S. Stanley, commanding the Yellowstone expedition, dated Camp No. 26, west bank of the Yellowstone, July 26. The engineers had connected with the line run from Bismarck in 1871, at Sully's crossing, on the Heart River. The command reached the Yellowstone on the 15th of July, the average march being only twelve and a half miles per day on account of the heavy cuttings and bridges which had to be made. Gen. Custer reached the mouth of Glendive's Creek on the same day with one squadron of cavalry, but as that place was inaccessible to a wagon-train, and the site selected for a depot was commanded by all the neighboring heights, the depot was removed to a point about fifteen miles above Glendive's Creek, where a strong stockade was erected, and Capt. E. P. Pearson left in charge with Company B, of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Companies H and L of the Seventh Cavalry. The steamer Key West was found at Glendive's Creek, and had she not been there the command would have been detained, as the river could not have been crossed at its present stage without her in less than a month. The Josephine had not been heard from. He says the Yellowstone is a more difficult river to cross than the Missouri, owing to its superior swiftness. Only forty days' forage could be carried on the Musselshell trip, and the chief engineer expressed the opinion that sixty days would be required to do the work. Some difficulty has been encountered in the transportation of forage and rations, as the mules had fallen off and were too heavily loaded. He says: "I had contemplated going direct from this point to the great bend of the Musselshell River, to get over the dry divide as early as possible in the season, but the engineers from the reconnoissance seem to doubt the feasibility of any railroad route in that direction, and I deem it best to go as quickly as possible to Pompey's Pillar, thence by Baker's route to the Musselshell, and if no route exist east of the bend of the Musselshell we will return to this place by the middle of September or the 20th at the farthest, even if we run a survey back. Some difficulty had been experienced in ferrying, the scows being unsuitable, and not to be compared with pontoon bridges. There has been one death on the march, Daniel Malloy, a teamster, who was killed by a wagon running over him. The health of the command is reasonably good. About twenty are sick. A Catholic priest, Rev. Father Summerhausen, came to this camp yesterday, having made the journey alone in six days from Fort Rice. He brought a small mail. From him I learned that the Josephine had not passed Fort Rice on the 19th of July.

Supplies have been forwarded to last the expedition till the 1st of November. Lieut. Thorne, commanding the steamers on the expedition, reports that on the 27th of June the Peninah, in rounding a bend, was carried down a shute and run aground. Her entire cargo had to be taken off before she could be got afloat. Shortly afterward she was carried down another shute and her wheel badly broken. On his downward trip to Fort Buford he met the steamer Josephine in the Yellowstone on the 28th of July, about sixty miles above Buford.

THE GORDON CASE.

GOV. AUSTIN AND MAYOR BRACKETT VISIT SECRETARY FISH—PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, and Mayor Brackett, of Minneapolis, arrived from Long Branch this morning, and had a long interview during the day with Secretary Fish, to whom they had been referred by the President. These gentlemen laid before the Secretary further details of the Manitobian affair, which show the conduct of the authorities of that province to have been even more harsh than has been heretofore stated. Mayor Brackett has recently returned from Fort Garry, and is in possession of the latest state of the case. The four men—two as principals and two as accomplices—are held without bail, while the money of one who is held on mere suspicion of being an accomplice, has been allowed to be attached by Gordon to the extent of $26,000. These funds had been collected in Manitoba by their owner for debts due on lumber contracts. It is proper to add that Messrs. Austin and Brackett received earnest assurances that this Government would use every possible means to secure the release of the prisoners now held, but they were also reminded of the fact, which they fully appreciate, that the case affords no ground at present for official interposition. The prisoners are held on a charge of felony. By Canadian law, this is a bailable offense in the discretion of the court, and the Judge having harshly decided not to bail them, there is no power in the political Government of Canada which can compel their release, any more than the President of the United States can order a State or United States Judge to release a prisoner held by process of law. The fact that these prisoners have been subjected to a vindictive prosecution by the Attorney General of Manitoba, and that the behavior of the Manitobians has been insolent in the extreme does not give ground for official interposition, however it may complicate the case and exasperate the Minnesotians. Nevertheless, very strong influences are at work to secure a modification of the action of the Manitoba authorities, and the early release of the prisoners is probable. Mayor Brackett to-day received a dispatch confirming the flight of Gordon, as reported in this morning's dispatches.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LAWYER ANXIOUS ABOUT HIS FEES—SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF HIS CLIENT FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, yesterday, from Fort Garry, says: "A few evenings ago Mr. Cornish, Lord Gordon's counsel, accompanied by other gentlemen, waited upon his lordship regarding pecuniary matters. The latter demanded a reason for so untimely a visit. After an explanation he became engaged in an excited altercation with the counsel, each expressing his opinion of the other, which, to say the least, was not flattering to either. His lordship shortly after called his servant to advise Mr. Cornish to make his exit. The latter heeded the advice, but called again the next morning to renew his claim for some security for his anticipated fee as counsel, but found his bird had flown. Upon inquiry it was found that Gordon was well on his way to the Rocky Mountains. A party arriving from the West to-day report having seen him 200 miles westward."

FORT GARRY, Aug. 11.—Gordon has suddenly disappeared. It is said he has gone to the Rocky Mountains or British Columbia. A party just arrived report having met him with a large escort about 100 miles west of here.

COURTESY TO CONSUL TAYLOR—A BUMPTIOUS CANADIAN OFFICIAL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 11—The *Tribune's* special says: "United States Consul Taylor was serenaded by the military band of Fort Garry, and three cheers were given by those assembled. The Consul responded in a brief speech.

In the decoration of the Court-house for a bazaar, in a spirit of courtesy to the American citizens, the Stars and Stripes were suspended side by side with the British flag. Upon the entrance of Attorney General Clark, on beholding the flags thus placed, he ordered the ladies in charge to haul it down. No one obeyed his command, and he retired.

The Sheriff will now allow the wives of the American prisoners to visit their husbands twice during the week."

TWEED'S TRIAL.

Attorney General Barlow yesterday held a conference with the District Attorney to determine a time for the re-trial of William M. Tweed. It was resolved to try the case in September, if Mr. Tremaine and Mr. Peckham can attend at that time. If a further postponement becomes necessary, the District Attorney will proceed with the Stokes case instead.

HOW RAILROADS ARE BUILT.

It is probable that but few of those who travel over the country by rail give a single thought, as they are whirled rapidly onward, to the process by which the road over which they are so smoothly rolling was brought into existence. Like most other common things, they regard it as a matter of course, or, at best, have a kind of vague idea that it is in some way a "triumph of engineering skill," but how or where the skill came in they are, for the most part, profoundly ignorant, not to say indifferent.

To trace the rise and progress of a railroad, from its first inception—perhaps in the head of some casual lounger around the stove of a country store—to its actual consummation, would, if done by a competent hand, give a more perfect insight into the genius of the nineteenth century, and the goal toward which civilization has so far tended, than could possibly be gained by the most profound study of the pages of Buckle. Until such hands are found to execute the task in this way, and to this end, we will offer the following slight sketch of the way railroads are built in this country:

The moving causes for building railroads in this country are for the most part precisely the reverse of those which lead to their construction in Europe. In Europe they are built to satisfy existing requirements for increased means of communication. They are built to meet the wants of thickly-settled districts. In this country, this is but one, and a minor one, of their offices. Their characteristic office here is to create such districts in places where none exist. They are causes with us, not effects. The brightest dream of the American patriot, irrespective of political creed, is to "open up" some portion of the wilderness of which the great area of his country is composed, and to do this he looks, and rightly, to the railroad as his principal aid. It must be confessed that the poetry of the railroad, as the willing coadjutor of human aspiration, belongs to America, in common with all new countries, rather than to Europe, where it is merely an inevitable sequence of an actual, achieved status.

The idea of a new railroad being safely brought forth of the brain of our bummer, he loses no opportunity of introducing it to the notice of whatever public he may be able to command. He may even go the length of causing the insertion of a communication signed "Progress," in the local sheet, in which communication enthusiasm and grammar wrestle together through half a column of misprints. If he succeed in arousing public attention, the matter passes out of the bummer's hands, of whom nothing more is heard, it being characteristic of the bummer of all ages to be quite unable to ride the storm he has fortuitously succeeded in raising.

At this stage of the proceedings a public meeting is probably called. This is generally the crisis of the project. If, in the said meeting, there be no one present possessed of the heroic quality of "putting things through," the net upshot is a vast amount of vague generalization, in which the most practical feature is a warm recommendation to "go in" for the road, coupled with a hope that everybody will see their best interests sufficiently to invest large sums of money in stock. Let us suppose the favorable case, however, that the shaft of the spear finds a suitable head, that under the direction of this head a temporary organization is at once formed, that other meetings are held along the line of the proposed road, that enthusiasm is inspired, that a charter is obtained, that money is pledged, and an election of officers of the new road held. No matter how the project is originated, whether by bummer or capitalist, to the above complexion it must at last come, if it is going to succeed.

The next thing to be done is to ascertain over what line of country the road should be located, and what it will cost to build. It is at this point that the "engineering skill," afterward to culminate in a "triumph," first steps in. The consideration which mainly determines the location of a road is grade. That is to say steepness of its ascent or descent. As railroads are at present operated, it is found highly desirable not to exceed a certain steepness of grade—say fifty feet to the mile. Beyond this the cost of operating the road is greatly increased, and its carrying capacity greatly diminished. Now, as a general thing, it will be found that the country intervening between any two distant points is considerably diversified and broken up by hills, valleys, rivers, rocks, and other accidents of nature, so that it is impossible to run a straight line from point to point without encountering obstacles quite insurmountable to a "fifty-feet grade," or even a much steeper one, without submitting to enormous "cuttings" and "fillings," and the building of many tunnels and bridges. All these things involve great expense, and the days are passed when an engineer was thought to show his skill more in surmounting natural obstacles by expensive works of art than in avoiding them by a judicious location.

A chief engineer being selected, it becomes his duty to ascertain the best line for the location of the road, regard had to the greatest economy. The road must thread the country, crossing the hills at the lowest points, and the streams where narrowest. Rocks, involving heavy cuts or tunnels, must be avoided, as also places where the road would be of difficult maintenance. At the same time the line must not be taken too much out of the way in shunning those localities, or increase of distance ("track" costing in the neighborhood of $10,000 per mile,) may more than counterbalance the saving in works of art. It would seem at first as if the engineer would have to grope his way entirely in the dark in selecting his line, and that nothing short of inspiration or instinct could lead him directly to the best line of country. However, a practical knowledge of physical geography teaches us that there are some almost immutable principles which guide us to those localities where we are sure to encounter the fewest obstacles in the way of hills. The water-courses of a country always indicate the lines of most uniform grade, and the points of lowest elevation. Water always seeks the lowest points, and it is obvious that a river cannot run over the top of a hill. Streams are the locating engineer's best guide, and to them his glance is first bent. If the points to be connected are situated on the same bank of a river, there is generally very little doubt as to the proper location of the road joining them. Sometimes, however, the bank of the stream presents rocky promontories, jutting into the water, with deep indentations, or bays, between them. In such a case it is often necessary to carry the line back from the river, but, as a rule the location of the road would be upon its bank. So much are water-courses a guide, that an engineer can nearly always pick out the general line of his road on a map, showing the rivers and tributary streams of a country. If on such a map he sees that his line is to run in the same direction as the principal water-courses, he will expect to find light work in building his road. If, however, he sees that it runs across the general direction of the main streams, he looks for a great deal of trouble in the location of his line, and very heavy work, comparatively, at the best, for he must then traverse the intervening ridges, which form the natural divisions between the streams. His only chance in this case is to follow the main tributaries of the streams, which run, more or less, in the direction he wishes to go, but which follow a steeper descent, always, than the streams which they feed, and involve, consequently, steeper grades for the road. If the railroad map of any country be examined, it will be seen how closely the lines follow the water-courses.

These indications, are, however, only general, and the ground over which the road is to pass has to be minutely examined in detail. In the first place, the chief engineer makes a preliminary survey, or reconnoisance of the whole ground, generally on horseback. He provides himself with the best map he can find of the country, and avails himself of what local information he can obtain as to gaps in the hills, low points in dividing ridges, &c. This is a part of the profession which cannot be learned from books, nor in any way be reduced to a formularized science. It depends on practice, experience, and, above all, a kind of heaven-born instinct or genius. In fact, as our engineer represents a type of peculiarly gifted beings, it may be as well to here rapidly sketch his portrait. He is a man eminently endowed with the intuitive faculties, who feels the right thing to do, rather than painfully evolves it. He is possessed, in fact, of a certain professional conscience which whispers in his ear what he is to do, without always telling why. He is quick, resolute, determined, and possesses great confidence in himself, and is consequently, generally speaking, rather conceited. Candor compels us to add, that he almost invariably drinks, not necessarily to excess, but tolerably hard. This arises from two causes. The constantly harassing nature of his duties, involving incessant calls upon his vitality, and the quick, practical turn of his mind, which leads him to apply unquestioningly an immediately efficacious and always handy remedy for a pressing want. He also generally chews and smokes for similar reasons. After this statement one word to the younger members of his corps. The weaknesses of men in high positions are more easily imitated than their great qualities, and are, moreover, apt to be looked upon as causes contributing to their elevation. Let the young engineer, however, rest assured that were he to drink himself drunk every night, and smoke and chew himself to a skeleton, he would not thereby insure his early promotion to a chief engineership, unless he exhibited also qualities which are more usually looked upon as qualifications for the office.

This preliminary survey made and the probable general location of the line selected, the next step is the organization of an engineer corps to "try the line" by critical instrumental tests, for however skillful the chief engineer may be, he can never tell without such tests whether the ground is really what he supposes it to be. The object is to get the profile and alignment of the route. The profile is a vertical section of the line, showing the ups and downs, or differences of level of its various points; and the alignment is a plan or map showing the deviations of the route from a straight line, and its length.

An engineer corps, for location, consists of an assistant engineer, reporting directly to the chief, a transit man, leveler, rodsman, two chainmen, one or two flagmen, and a gang of axmen. If operating in a sparsely-settled country, where camping becomes necessary, there are, besides, a cook, or commissary, teamster, and, generally, one or two boys, who, in the intervals of skylarking, are supposed to make themselves generally useful. Work is conducted in this way: The principal assistant has charge of the whole party, and, in a difficult country, keeps well ahead to select proper ground for the line, communicating constantly with his transit man as to the direction he should take. The line being started in favorable ground, is continued in a straight line as long as circumstances permit. Stakes are driven every 100 feet, and numbered consecutively from 1 upward. The transit man, looking through the telescope of his instrument, takes care that these stakes are driven very accurately in line. When, from the nature of the ground, it becomes impossible to continue the straight line any further, a deviation is made to the right or left to reach better ground, the transit man noting the number of the station at which the deviation is made, and also the degrees and minutes of the "deflection angle" which the line as deviated makes with its original direction. These data enable the draughtsman to prepare the alignment or plan of the route.

In a preliminary survey, however, the "levels" are the most important points. These are taken by the leveler and his rodsman. These two operators follow the transit man, and ascertain the difference of level of each station, as the stakes mentioned above are called. This difference of level is taken in reference to an imaginary line, passing under the surface of the ground, and called the datum. From the entries in the level-book, the profile is plotted. It is quite evident that if the profile were drawn upon any but a very large scale, small differences of level, of a few feet, for instance, would be quite indiscernible, while a scale, sufficiently large to render these differences perceptible, would give an enormous length to the profile of a line, perhaps many miles long. The difficulty is got over by the use of what is called "profile paper," by which the profile is plotted on two different scales, one for the horizontal measurements, and one, very much larger, for the vertical distances. This gives a very distorted plotting of the profile, making small elevations look like positive Alps, and rendering differences of level of only half a foot quite apparent. It is veritably making mountains out of mole hills.

This profile gives the engineer an exact representation of the obstacles he has to encounter in building his road. It shows him exactly what cuts and fills he will have to make in running the given grade over that line. It is very seldom that the preliminary line thus run is found to answer the requirements of a permanent location. It almost always involves heavier cuts and fills than would be found by deviating certain portions of it to the right or left. In a difficult country, or one where the leading lines are not clearly indicated, it is often necessary to run several separate trial lines before one is found which the engineer is willing to accept as the best obtainable. Fifty miles of trial line to secure ten of location is by no means an uncommon proportion.

In running these trial lines much rough work is encountered. You have to go where the line takes you, and that is frequently through swamps where the quaking tussocks will scarcely keep your weight above the deep muck, let alone afford secure support to the instruments, and where you find yourself surrounded by poisonous vines, one touch of which would cause large itching blotches to appear over your body; through tangled underbrush where your ear is constantly on the alert to detect the warning sound of the rattlesnake; over deep streams, balanced precariously upon the trunk of a fallen tree, where a misstep would send you in over your head, with the thermometer perhaps near the freezing point, and no chance to change your clothes till night; through the sweltering heat of Summer with all the accessories of swarms of biting insects and raging thirst, and through the nipping cold of Winter with its accompaniments of frost-bites and frozen toes and fingers, and rain and snow and sleet. Hard work at that, for there is always a rush to get the trial lines run through as quickly as possible, the chief engineer at headquarters is constantly driving the assistant in the field, and he is constantly driving axmen, chainmen, transit man, leveler, and, in short, all hands. But oh! great is the peace when the word is given to knock off for the day, and the tired, weary men begin to tramp toward camp, and greater still when the tents heave in sight and the blazing fire becomes visible, surrounded by savory messes! No sumptuous banquet at Delmonico's, no turtle soup, no baked shad, no "woodcock on toast," no Sillery frappé, no anything known to the palates of pampered New-Yorkers could possibly afford the gastronomic delights that fried ham, slacked-baked bread, boiled rice, and black coffee do to the jaded, sharp-set men who on such occasions gather around the camp table. Little is said till they have "deeply drunk and fiercely fed," but then, seated around the fire, the smoke from their pipes ascending among the spectral tree-tops, the song and the story go round, and life is thoroughly, deeply, and gratefully enjoyed. The perfect satisfaction of the fierce physical craving for food and rest produces a sensation of absolute content which, we believe, has scarcely an equal. Sleep, too, is sweet beyond expression, upon the ground underneath your tent, with the murmuring woodland sounds and the laughter from some late-sitting euchre party fading slowly upon your senses as you drop off to the slumber of the laboring man.

A suitable line having been found, the next thing is to prepare it for construction. This is done by reducing the abrupt angles of deviation to easy curves, setting the side stakes for the excavations and embankments, calculating the cubic yards of earth in each cut and fill, getting up working drawings for the trestles, bridges, culverts, &c.

CONVENTIONS THIS WEEK.

Calls have been issued for State political conventions, this week, as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 12.—Maine Democratic State Convention, in Portland, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Tuesday, Aug. 12.—Maryland Democratic State Convention, in Baltimore, to nominate candidates for Controller of the State Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Wednesday, Aug. 13.—Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, in Harrisburg, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State and State Treasurer.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals of New-York defeated the Philadelphias yesterday in that city by the following score:

Mutuals	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1—6
Philadelphias	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—4

Runs Earned—Mutuals, 2; Philadelphias, 1.

Umpire—John Sensenderfer.

The Red Stocking and Enterprise Clubs played a game of ball in Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday, which resulted as follows: Red Stockings, 36; Enterprise, 5.

A game of base-ball for the championship of the Dominion was played at Guelph, Ont., to-day, between the St. Lawrence Club, of Kingston, and the Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph. The latter won by a score of 36 to 3.

The Red Stockings, of Boston, play the Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph, Ont., at that place, on the 22d inst.

ANOTHER NEW-YORK TRAGEDY.

A CIGAR-MAKER SHOT BY HIS PARTNER'S BROTHER—THE ASSASSIN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Messrs. Steinhardt & Schonlank have for several years carried on the business of cigar-making in this City, and are well known in the trade. The firm consists of Messrs. Benjamin and George M. Steinhardt and Mr. Samuel Schonlank. Some three months ago the firm removed their factory from No. 34 Platt-street, where they had carried on business, to No. 58 Vesey-street, which establishment they solely occupied. Ephraim R. Steinhardt, a younger brother of the two Steinhardts in the firm, was then given a position as book-keeper, with the understanding that he should learn the trade. Mr. Schonlank, from his superior knowledge of the business, was the working partner of the firm and superintended the factory, hiring and discharging the hands, about forty men and girls being employed in the establishment. Young Steinhardt improved so rapidly in the trade that a few weeeks ago Mr. Schonlank told him he would pay him journeyman's wages. But the young man at times neglected his work for the society of the girls employed in the factory, who were almost all Germans. On Friday last Mr. Schonlank was approached by young Steinhardt, who had failed to finish in the correct way a batch of cigars he had been working on. Mr. Schonlank, looking at the cigars young Steinhardt had made, said, "That is a very tender leaf, and in rolling it you should twist this way," at the same time illustrating how the cigar ought to be made. Young Steinhardt replied, in a most contemptuous way, "Oh, is that all you have to teach me? You roll them rough and I roll smooth." Mr. Schonlank, naturally nettled at this impertinence, replied, "If that is so, I will not teach you anything." Young Steinhardt then left the factory, and did not return until yesterday morning, when the porter found him waiting at the door with some factory girls who desired admission. The factory was opened, and the regular hands went to work in their respective departments, completing work left over and arranging new material. The room in which Mr. Schonlank's desk is situated is a large one, the rear portion of which is occupied by the more adept of the girls employed in the factory. Midway between the girls' work-stand and Mr. Schonlank's desk, which is situated near the window in front, is a large water-cooler. Yesterday morning, about 7:30 o'clock, when Mr. Schonlank entered the factory, Ephraim was standing by the water-cooler. On entering Mr. Schonlank said, "How are you, Eph.?" and went to his desk. While he was taking off his coat, Ephraim stepped up behind him, and drawing a small, seven-chambered, "blue jacket" revolver, fired. The ball entered just behind Mr. Schonlank's left ear, and, passing through an artery, lodged in the muscular tissue. Mr. Schonlank, who is a very powerful man, at once turned round and faced Ephraim. The young assassin had the revolver in his hand, and some of the work-girls, fancying he was about to shoot them, fainted. But he suddenly turned the muzzle of the pistol to his own breast, and firing, fell on the floor, apparently dead. Mr. Schonlank, who was bleeding profusely, rushed into the street, and running to the Astor House, entered the office of Dr. Swan, who was not at home at the time. Schonlank then staggered across Broadway to Hudnut's drug-store, where he was supported by Officer Dunn, of the Second Precinct. In the meantime, Officer White, of the Third Precinct, had been notified of the tragedy, and, entering the factory, found young Steinhardt lying on the floor almost dead. Assistance was procured, and both Steinhardt and Schonlank taken to the Park Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon McKeon. Steinhardt's injuries were pronounced fatal. He could scarcely speak, and failed to tell a coherent story.

Coroner Young, who was notified, at once took charge of the case and received informal statements from Mr. Schonlank and Catherine Sweeney and Mary Ellen Armstrong, of No. 61 James-street. Mr. Schonlank said that young Steinhardt came to him on Friday last to find out how a prime Regalia cigar was rolled. He explained, when Steinhardt answered in an insolent way; so he told him that he would not give any further instruction. Young Steinhardt then left the factory and did not return until yesterday morning. On Mr. Schonlank entering the store and proceeding to take off his coat, Ephraim Steinhardt came behind him and shot him. Catherine Sweeney, a work-girl, said that she saw Steinhardt draw the pistol, and after saying: "I will have satisfaction," shoot Schonlank. Mary Ellen Armstrong did not see Steinhardt shoot Schonlank, but did see him shoot himself. At latest accounts Schonlank was doing very well, and was in no immediate danger. Mr. Schonlank is forty-six years of age, and resided at No. 362 East Fifty-sixth-street, with his wife and family. Young Steinhardt is twenty-one years old, and resided at No. 672 Madison-avenue, and is the son of a very wealthy retired merchant. In addition to his self-inflicted wound, which entered the left breast, just below the nipple, Steinhardt is supposed to have taken poison just before his attempt at murder, as an empty phial marked "poison," was found in his possession, and he vomited profusely on being taken to the hospital. Coroner Young will make a further investigation into the case to-day.

GENERAL NOTES.

The weather is extremely hot in Nebraska.

Dr. L. Van Trosen, late of Albany, committed suicide at Omaha, Neb., yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks refuses to take any part for the Democrats in the pending campaign in Ohio, although earnestly solicited to come over and aid them.

Wm. Travis, a colored barber in Cincinnati, threatens to bring suit under the Civil Rights bill against a firm of druggists in that city who refused, on account of his color, to sell him over their counter an article he had called for.

The Chicago *Post* has discovered one resident of that city who is "entirely innocent." His name is H. M. Singer, and he is one of the County Commissioners against whom certain grave charges have been made and duly investigated.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* has been revived, and again appears under the editorship of Hon James R. Randall. It is an able paper, but extremely bitter in its discussion of political questions, viewing everything from the ultra Southern standpoint.

Hon. C. C. Clay was thrown from his horse near Huntsville, Ala., several days since, and sustained fractures of his arm in two places. He was hurrying forward at the time to meet a train and also to avoid an approaching rain-storm, and his horse, becoming frightened, shied and threw him over his head.

Gen. Robert Lowry, of Mississippi, declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The leading party paper in the State believes that he could have been the choice of the party for its standard bearer; but as the Republicans intend to carry the State again, perhaps it is better for Mr. Lowry to keep out of the fight.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, one of the most enterprising papers in the matter of news on the Pacific Coast, has appeared in an entire new dress, and announces that hereafter it will stereotype its forms, standing alone in this respect among the journals west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* of Friday last reports that the caterpillars are again making a general appearance throughout that section, and south-west of there. The damage done by them, it adds, is as yet "very slight, but unless killed out by some means, they will clean out many plantations during the next five or six days. Many of the planters are fighting the worms, while others, we regret to say, are looking on and trusting to Providence."

A Zanesvilla, Ohio, paper records the recent death near that city of a boy seven years old, named Sheridan Stoneburner, who was one of triplets born to Solomon and Hannah Stoneburner, Nov. 15, 1865. The children were named U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, and P. H. Sheridan. Dr. Safford, of Zanesville, preached the funeral discourse from Second Kings, fourth chapter and twenty-fourth verse: "Is it well with the child? It is well." Grant and Sherman, the other two boys, are reported to be in fine health and promise.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Frederick Schmidt, aged eighteen, a clerk in the grocery-store of John Lange, corner of Walworth-street and De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday morning by his horse. He was standing in front of the store in the act of feeding the animal, when it became frightened and started off, knocking the unfortunate young man down and trampling on him. Drs. Palmer and Leary promptly attended, but their patient died in half an hour. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in New-England and the Middle States, with south-easterly and easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and higher temperature. Light southerly and south-westerly winds, lower barometer and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The pressure is low in the lower lake region, and thence to the Upper Ohio Valley, with light, variable winds and cloudy weather. Occasional rain has fallen on Lake Ontario; north-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain from Tennessee to the Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England falling barometer, higher temperature, easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather, followed by local rains in the western portion.

For the Middle States falling barometer, south-easterly and easterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather, with occasional light local rains.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, lower barometer, rising temperature, south-westerly winds, increasingly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

From Tennessee to the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valley, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and local storms.

For the lower lake region, south-westerly winds, low barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

From Southern Michigan to Eastern Iowa, westerly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rains.

Reports are missing from the upper lakes, the North-west, the South-west and generally west of the Mississippi.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 67°; 9 A. M., 72°; 12 M., 77°; 3 P. M., 81°; 6 P. M., 75°; 9 P. M., 73°; 12 P. M., 70°. Average temperature yesterday, 73⅛°.

CALEDONIA GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 11.—The games of the Caledonia Association came off to-day, at Oakdale Park, about 15,000 persons being present. The line formed at the Assembly Buildings, and with the invited guests from abroad, including a batallion of the Seventy-ninth regiment, (New-York Highlanders) marched to the depot where the cars were taken for the park. Here, throughtout the day everything was quiet, notwithstanding the large concourse of spectators. The games, for which prizes to the extent of $700 were offered, were not all completed. There was a lively competition. Among those participating was Prof. Goldie, of Princeton College. Upon the return to the City in the evening a collation was furnished to the invited guests. To-morrow the annual meeting of the Caledonian Association will commence in the Assembly Buildings.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME BURNED OUT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—The Widows' and Orphans' Home, near this city, was totally destroyed by fire to-day, leaving the inmates homeless. A small portion of the furniture was saved, but everything else, including clothing, was lost. Assistance of all kinds is urgently needed.

POOL-SELLING ON THE UTICA TROTTING RACES.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—In the pools for the 2:34 race to-morrow, Maloney sold as the favorite to-night at $100, Idle Girl second at $50, and the field at $70.

For the 2:27 race Gloster sold as the favorite at $100; Nettie, second choice, at $60, and the field at $60.

A large number of strangers are in town.

There was a heavy fall of rain here this evening.

THE STEAM-SHIPS PROBABLY SAFE.

The anxiety which has been manifested in this City lately, on account of the non-arrival of the Baltic line steam-ship Ernst Moritz Arndt, was partially allayed yesterday by the receipt of a telegram at the offices of the company, No. 44 Broadway, stating that she had been sighted on July 23, by the ship King Oscar. The telegram stated that the King Oscar passed the Arndt on July 23, in latitude 46° 10′, longitude 43° 3′, under sail, disabled by the breaking of the propeller. She was then making good progress northward. On the 24th she was seen by the White Star steamer Oceanic, an extract from the log of that steamer reading: "July 20, met brig-rigged steamer standing north under sail; had no steam on. Did not signal us. Latitude 46° 10′ north, longitude 43° 37′ west." According to this both vessels passed the Arndt in the same latitude, and the latter was going backward instead of progressing. She must touch at some port within the next week, and it is now probable that she will be first heard from on the Nova Scotian coast.

Intelligence has been received that the State line steam-ship Alabama, from Glasgow, has been spoken a considerable distance west of where the wreck was seen which was supposed to be that vessel.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, with his son and daughter, and accompanied by Gen. Babcock, was in this City for a few hours yesterday. The party left Long Branch at noon, and dined at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, leaving in time to catch the regular evening train for Albany, whence they proceed at once to Maine.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH IN BOSTON.

The plans for the new church, says the Boston *Advertiser*, which the Shawmut-avenue Baptist society intends building on its new lot at the junction of Columbus-avenue, Chester Park, and Wellington streets, will be unique and one of the handsomest in the city. The building will front on three streets—150 feet on Columbus-avenue, and 113 feet on Westchester Park and Wellington-street. It is to be of brick, with light colored sandstone trimmings, with a tower at each corner of the Columbus-avenue front. The basement will be above ground, covering the whole lot inside the walls, 14 feet in the clear, and divided as follows: One large vestry, 64 by 75 feet; the smaller vestry, 36 by 37; one parlor, 37 by 48; two class-rooms, 24 by 27; one infant class-room, 32 by 32; a pstor's study, toilet-rooms and kitchen all connected. The auditorium is to be in the form of a semi-circle with the floor inclined five feet in forty-eight, the pews in perfect circles, with eighteen radiating aisles. There are to be six different exits, four staircases four feet wide, and two three feet wide. The ceiling is to be of iron, 40 feet from the floor, divided into deep panels. The building will be heated by seven furnaces, and the main audience-room lighted by four chandeliers containing 100 burners each. The ceiling will be richly molded with wooden ribs and ornamental centre-pieces placed over each chandelier. The building will be thoroughly ventilated on a principle pate ted by the architect, Lawrence B. Valk, Esq., of New-York City, who planned the construction of Rev. Dr. Hepworth's new church, Rev. Dr. Scudder's, Rev. Dr. Talmage's, and many others. The church will seat 2,200, the pews being of different sizes, accommodating from three to seven persons each. The choir gallery and organ are to behind the pulpit, the gallery slightly elevated above the pulpit platform. The organ, which is intended to be a very superior instrument, will have a frontage of thirty-two feet and a height of twenty-seven feet. The baptistry will be between the choir-gallery and the pulpit, marble-lined, and of a very elegant pattern, so constructed as to remain always open, an ornamental screen hiding it and the dressing-rooms from the auditorium. The total cost of the building, exclusive of the land for which $70,000 was paid, will be $100,000. Work will be begun on the building immediately, and it will be completed, it is expected, in about six months.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A Washington newspaper says: "The following is a list of the buildings in course of erecting under Supervising Architect Mullett: Custom-houses and Post-offices (united in one building(are being erected in Chicago, St. Paul, New-Orleans Port Huron, Mich.; Portland, Oregon; St. Louis, and Rockland, Me. Court-houses and post-offices (in one building) are being erected in New-York, Hartford, Omaha, Columbia, S. C., Trenton, N. J., Parkersburg, W. Va., and Philadelphia. Besides these there are building a custom-house at Charleston, S. C., a jail at Washington, a War and Navy Department building at Washington, a post-office and sub-treasury building at Boston and a post-office at Dover, Del. These are all to be finely built structures. Several of them will be of enormous size, and their cost of corresponding magnitude. The war and navy building will cost $8,000,000; the New-York Court-house and Post-office, $6,000,000; the Boston Post-office and St. Louis Custom-house and Post-office, $4,000,000 each; the Philadelphia Post-office and Court-house and the New-Orleans Custom-house, $3,000,000 each; the Charleston Custom-house, $2,500,000; the Chicago Custom-house, $5,000,000.

MONTAUK POINT.

ITS INDIANS AND TRADITIONS—THE FAMOUS LIGHT-HOUSE.

Long Island in outline is a topographical fish, the bifurcated strips of land on the eastern end forming the tail, while the broken and rounding shore at the western extremity does not look unlike a head on the map. The sand strip on the south dividing the Great South Bay and lesser bays from the Atlantic Ocean will serve as fins. The south-eastern prong of the tail is the famous Montauk Point—the first land seen by the mariner when bound for the port of New-York, and the white tower of its famous light-house holds the vision of the departing sailor till it seems to rise from the water on the horizon.

The peninsula is an extensive and wild tract of land, some twenty miles or more in length, and in portions not more than a stone's throw in width. There was a rumor during the Winter that a party of New-York capitalists had purchased an extensive tract of land on the peninsula with the intention of erecting thereon a mammoth Summer hotel, and if this is done, the now wild and desolate region will doubtless become a fashionable resort. Excepting that portion belonging to the Government, and occupied by the light-house, and the Indian fields, the peninsula has been owned for many years by an incorporated company, and the lands have been used as pasturage for several herds of cattle, which are guarded by herdsmen who inhabit the shanties observed here and there. The humble shanties of fishermen dot the shores of Neapeague Bay, and there are also hereabouts several fish factories. The bony menhaden, or moss-bunker, abounds in these waters, and millions of them are annually netted, thousands being sometimes taken in one haul. They are used for manure and for oil. A road leads from East Hampton through the peninsula to the light-house; though a pleasanter way to reach the only point of interest to most tourists is the sail from Sag Harbor, as landing is easy on the north shore. The drive is over a hilly country, with little shade. The south shore is rocky and sandy, with a stunted growth of grass and shrubs, like many other portions of that side of Long Island; while on the north shore, as also elsewhere on the same line, the land inclines to hill, and there is in places a fine growth of trees, and vegetation is possible. A revenue-boat guards the northern shore, and smuggling has been detected in the coves of Neapeague Bay, into which many vessels seek refuge when the storm catches them so near the land.

A few hours' walk from East Hampton, an ancient and flourishing hamlet, will leave civilization behind. The Indian reservation embraces a portion of the peninsula—the home of the remnant of the once powerful Montauk tribe of Indians, one of the original thirteen that ruled the island of Sewanhaka. These Indians consist of several families, and in the neighborhood are contemptuously considered half-breeds, though the elders claim to be pure blooded, and one of them the lineal ruler of the tribe. At best they are degenerate representatives of a once illustrious and noble race; for, if not deteriorated by miscegenation, they have become so by dissipation, now resembling their progenitors only in respect to their love of fire-water and indolence, not indulging in the hardy sports they might indulge in, and eking out a miserable living by menial services. Their own statements are very contradictory, some evidently wishing to be considered genuine Indians, while others vehemently disdain the connection. They are dark-skinned rather than copper-hued, and the tendency to "kink" in the hair of many leaves no doubt as to their pedigree. There are, however, several tall, well-formed, straight-haired men among them, who are undoubtedly "pure Indian." The leading and "royal family" is that of Pharoah, and evidently all in the settlement belong to the family, or, at all events, bear the name. One of this family is putatively the king or chieftain; but there never was a more impotent and poverty-stricken ruler, being, in fact, no ruler at all, not even by courtesy. It is said that these full-bloods are the most industrious in cultivating the ground allotted to them, and probably, if thought something of by the whites, and not regarded and treated as a worthless community, they would do much better. They dwell in rudely-constructed huts or shanties, and the half-breeds are much in the majority. It is needless to add that they are a source of trouble to the township.

Though the Indians are disappearing so fast many of their traditions and names are still remembered. Nearly all the Aboriginal designations of localities have been retained, and some of the traditions, no doubt forgotten by the Indians themselves, have been treasured by the whites. Neapeague, Culloden, Shaguway, Womponomon, Kongonock, and Narragansett are names bestowed by the Aborigines to different localities. To us they possess little significance, but in the Indian language they felicitously indicate the characteristics of the localities. For instance, Montankett, the name of the peninsula, signifies hilly land.

In the museum of the Long Island Historical Society, in Brooklyn, there is a goodly-sized rock which was for a number of years gone by an object of interest to tourists on Montauk Point. It stood near the large pond, and was at one time much larger, pieces of it having been chipped away by tourists as souvenirs; so much so indeed that the rock would probably in course of time have been destroyed altogether had it not been removed to a place of safety by a gentleman taking an interest in the matter, and subsequently transferred to the Historical Society. On this stone there is an impression of a human foot, distinct enough to be legible. Tradition has it that this foot-print was made by the foot of a young warrior who, driven to despair by unrequited love, leaped from the rock into the pond, leaving an indentation of his right foot in the soft rock. Another account declares that the footprint is that of the evil spirit, who escaped after an encounter with the good spirit by leaping from this rock into the pond. The reader may accept whichever version he pleases.

All traces of "Sachem's Hole" were obliterated by the extension of the turnpike from East Hampton to the light-house. In 1651 in conveying the remains of an illustrious chieftain from Shelter Island to Montaukett for interment, the cortége rested on the line of the turnpike, near East Hampton, and the spot where the head of the corpse rested on the ground was marked by a slight excavation. For years the hole remained—every passing Indian sweeping it out clear of drift. It is not out of place here to observe that there are few traces of old Indian burial places on the peninsula, yet from this tradition there is reason to infer it was a popular burying ground with them.

Years ago there was a wood in the vicinity of the western end of the peninsula, which was remarkable as the locale of a peculiar noise like that of a boy "whooping," and it was popularly supposed the woods were haunted by the ghost of a boy, whom it was alleged had been murdered therein. It is needless to say that the wood was always avoided, especially in the night time. In the neighborhood the mere mention of the locality was sufficient to inspire terror. A sturdy farmer, however, purchased the right to cut the wood down, and bravely went about his work. He made short work of the "whooping boy," for he silenced him forever. Moreover, he accounted for the strange noise by the discovery that two of the trees had so grown together and interlaced that their branches in several places formed whistles for the wind. From the eastern extremity of the peninsula the ocean view is grand, sublime—as fine, perhaps, as any on the coast. Some interesting wild flowers can be discovered in the tall grass, and curious rocky formations attract attention along the shores. Furious breakers dash myriads of variously-colored pebbles on the southern shore, along which there is the never-ending roar of the surf, while on the other side the water is tranquil and the shore as smooth as a floor. In this season of the year, some very curious sea-weed can be gathered here, especially among the rocks. There are several varieties, one of which, a species of ribbon-grass, dries beautifully. On the southern shore is the wrecking station, with the long life-boat and other life-saving apparatus, ready at a moment's notice to be launched into the surf. It is some years, however, since the long-boat has been required. The last wreck of importance was that of an emigrant ship, some years ago. As early as 1795 there was a light located here. The present light-house is a great improvement, and one of the finest in this world. It was built in 1860, on the high rocky eminence at the extreme end of the peninsula, so that the more hardy breakers leap up and lick its base. The exact location of the light is 40° 4′ 13″ latitude, and 71° 51′ 6″ longitude. It is a fixed light, varied by white flashes in intervals of two minutes, visible twenty miles. The tower, built of brick, is ninety-seven feet high from the base. It is 172 feet above the sea. The view to be obtained from the gallery is a grand one, as it affords a bird's-eye view of Gardiner's Islands, Gull Islands, and Fisher's Islands, the Connecticut shore, and Block Island. Ocean steamers pass in the distance, and heavily-ladened merchantmen tack to and fro.

The light requires the attention of a keeper and two or three assistants. The oil is kept in a tank at the base and pumped up eight gallons at a time. A curious story is told regarding the apparatus: The lantern is octagonal shaped, with two revolving glasses of the finest order. It was exhibited by the French Government at the New-York Crystal Palace, and afterward presented to the United States Government and taken to Washington. It remained in Washington several years, and then was sold to a speculator at a ridiculously low figure. Shortly after an act was passed to rebuild and improve the Montauk Point, when it was found that the French light was needed, so it was purchased back by the Government at considerable cost. The flame is as big round as a man's head, and an immense quantity of oil is annually consumed. Everything is arranged and managed with the regularity of clock-work, and a housewife would envy the skill and industry that keeps the brasses and polished steel so clean and bright.

Lodging can be obtained in the light-house keeper's dwelling by visitors who wish to stop over night, and a register of visitors is kept, but so difficult is the peninsula of access that tourists are comparatively few, and sportsmen do not as yet often frequent this wild ocean-bound region.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The slow progress in the construction of the new public buildings in Philadelphia has been discussed freely. An evening journal sent a reporter to the Superintendent, Mr. Sutherland, and he gives the following information:

In connection with this subject, Mr. Sutherland expressed his desire to free the Commission from the charges of corruption so frequently cast at them. The Commission formerly maintained regular standing committees, to whom were delegated the powers necessary in exercising their several functions; now, however, the plan in vogue at the Pennsylvania Hospital has been put into practice, and an executive committee has taken the place of those previously existing, which exercises discretionary power, and changes throughout each succeeding month. By this arrangement all engaged in the work become acquainted with the details of each department, and less opportunity is afforded for jobbing.

The members of the commission are compelled to pay the heavier of their expenses from their private purses, while the office of superintendent affords little recompense for constant engagement, save honor. Until a short time since, Mr. Sutherland complains, he was compelled to furnish his own stationery and other office requirements.

For each given quantity of material, as it arrives, a receipt is given and a corresponding duplicate placed on file. Upon the presentation of the contractor's bill, the items therein are compared with the filed vouchers, and, if the tally agrees, the superintendent indorses the bill as correct. It then goes to the Executive Committee, and, when approved by them, to the full commission, whose approval is followed by payment.

The question of marble *vs.* granite is not definitely settled, but the tendency in the board, as at present constituted, is toward the former material. Whichever becomes the final choice, it will be impossible to complete the building in time for the Centennial, and its probable entire occupation will not take place until 1880. The plans of the architect are elaborate, and, if carried fully into execution, will render the structure without a rival on the globe. From these plans the superintendent argues that no force can be put at work by which the vast amount of finished material required can be furnished or placed in position within the coming two and a half years, and that the public may abandon all hope or expectation of any such desired end.

As to the condition of the work at present, the progress is slow. The foundation and cellar walls are gradually approaching completion on the south of Markee-street, while on the north the excavating contractor is still at work. The depth of the excavation on the south averages thirteen feet; on the north it will average but ten feet, while the quicksand nature of the soil in that section necessitates a sinking of thirteen feet further for secure foundation. Building materials continue to arrive on the ground in large quantities, upward of 43,000 bricks being received in one day. Blocks of granite, intended for the completion of the basement areas, surround the entire plot of ground, while the iron beams for the support of the lower floor are already laid upon the south-western walls. An average force of 200 men is kept at work, but there remains room and work sufficient for the employ of fully 1,000.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *American* gives the following particulars of a coal-oil explosion in that city:

"On Saturday night, at about 11 o'clock, one of the most heart-rending accidents, caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, occurred, resulting in the death of a mother and her child, and the serious burning of the father of the family. From facts gathered immediately after this sad occurrence, it appears that at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Mrs. Augusta Rosenthal, residing at No. 38½ Bank-street, near Caroline, went to a room on the third story of the building to put her child, a boy about five years of age, to bed. She carried him up the stairs in her arms, and at the same time carried a coal-oil lamp in her left hand. Her husband followed after. When she reached the third step of the stairway she, by some accident, fell on the floor, causing the lamp to explode, and her dress immediately caught fire, and also the clothing of the child. The screams of the mother attracted the attention of Policeman Hickman, and upon his reaching the unfortunate woman she was enveloped in a sheet of flames, and suffering inconceivable agonies of mind and body. The policeman tore the clothes off her body, and with the assistance of Officer Donohoe extinguished the fire, which threatened the building, and carried the woman into a room near by. The father, meanwhile, hurried with the child out into the street, but before he proceeded far he had to be taken to a neighboring house, and the child was brought into the drug store of Messrs. Schulte & Brothers, on the corner of Gough and Eden streets. Dr. L. C. Winternitz was called, and it was found that the little sufferer was fatally burned, and that there was no possible hope of its recovery. The only thing that could be done was to apply soothing lotions to its body, to alleviate in some measure its suffering before death. The child died at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The woman was also attended to by Dr. Winternitz, and it was found that her face, chest, and feet were horribly burned, and it was the physician's opinion that she, too, could not survive. She suffered intensely, and often inquired for her child. At about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning she also expired. Frederick Rosenthal, the injured man, was burned about his hands and legs, and although his injuries are very severe, they are not necessarily of a dangerous character. The child was five years of age, and the mother was in the forty-fifth year of her age. Coroner Sultzer, after being notified of the deaths, held an inquest. An intelligent jury was procured, which, after hearing the evidence in the case, (in which nothing in addition to that given above was elicited,) rendered the following sensible verdict: "That the deceased (both mother and child) came to their deaths by the accidental explosion of a combustible fluid known as ocean-oil, and that the jury would take the opportunity of appealing to the authorities for the passage of a law prohibiting the sale in small quantities of all explosives."

JAMES A. COE'S CREDITORS.

The first meeting of the creditors of James A. Coe, of Boston, who went into bankruptcy May 16, to prove their claims against him, was held on Saturday before Register Francis W. Palfrey, in that city. The claims of the following creditors were allowed: Third National Bank, $20,604; O. B. Cook, for money lent, $100; Boston Gas-light Company, for check given which proved valueless, $47 75; Frederick S. Nichols, $23,381, representing the amount of 1,200 shares of the Chicago and Ogdensburg Railroad Company sold by Coe; S. S. Blanchard, an individual claim of $3,029 for money loaned, for which a raised certificate of the Old Colony Railroad Company was given as collateral; Hamilton National Bank, $30,321 77; Joseph Dorr, $24,963 for money loaned, bogus certificates of Eastern Railroad stock having been given as security; Abijah C. Dean, $309 for money loaned; Richard Briggs, $41 50; Jas. Leeds, $32,917 33 for money loaned, for which he holds as security stock of the Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroad Companies; Frederick S. Nichols, $10,296 01; Warren & Co., for $56,074 67, for which 250 shares of the Old Colony and 200 shares of Eastern railroad companies and other stock, all which proved spurious; John Ferris, $70,265 03 Wm. Harris, of Holton, Mich., $1,000; Spear & Taylor, $84 24 for groceries; N. C. Cary, $7,182 77 for money borrowed, and J. Deshon, $31,051 45 for Government and other bonds loaned. The following creditors' claims were disputed and disallowed: Copper Falls Mining Company, $300; William Reed, $42,070 63 on account; Oliver Stevens, $7,953 61; McCormack & Poole, $22 95 for labor; J. A. Purrington, $25 47 for groceries; A. Greenlow, $3 30 for labor; Clement & Ratigan, $17 10; J. A. B. Cutter, $1,954 61.

STEAM ON CANALS.

A Troy paper says: "There are two inventors in Minnesota, each of whom is said to be prepared to claim from the State of New-York $100,000 for the best device for the propulsion of canal-boats by steam. One of these is Gen. Ames, of Northfield, father of United States Senator Ames, of Arkansas, who has constructed and tested a small boat, which is propelled by setting poles and worked by steam. On its trial trip a few days ago, which was on the Cannon River, between Northfield and Dundas, the only defects observed were that where the bottom was deep and soft mud the poles sunk so that it required almost as much power to pull them out as it did to push them in, and where the bottom was smooth rocks the pole slipped off. Nevertheless, although the water was of variable depth and the channel quite crooked, it is claimed that the results were entirely satisfactory to the inventor and his friends who witnessed the experiment. Details as to the construction of the boat and application of power are not made public. The other inventor is even more reticent. He resides at Minneapolis, and it is asserted for him that he has perfected a design for navigating canals by steam without washing the banks, concerning which all that can now be said is that his boat will not be moved by setting poles. Even the name of this inventor is concealed by the reporter who announces his important discovery."

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

There was a good attendance at Fleetwood Park yesterday, to witness the match race for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon, between John Murphy's b. g. Charley Green and John Elliot's blk. m. Lady Byron. Charley Green won in three straight heats. Time—2:33, 2:37½, 2:33.

In consequence of the delay of the contractors this Company will not occupy their new premises, No. 11 University-place, until about the 1st of September. Until further notice all communications should be addressed to No. 52 Greene-st.

THE TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY.

—*Advertisement.*

Piles or Hemorrhoids

perfectly and permanently cured by "Absorption," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., & SON, of No. 2,001 Arch-street, Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, Rooms Nos. 35 and 36, till Aug. 23, and two weeks in every four hereafter. Best of reference given to persons cured in this City.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Florimel,

AN EXQUISITE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Choice and desirable with fish, meats, soups, &c., is the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. Persons who make a single trial wonder that they have never before used this capital goods. For sale by every grocer.—*Advertisement.*

"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS."—Light, clean, and easy. Sure to hold. DR. GREGORY, 854 Broadway, cures Rupture without interference with business. His "Hernia Lotion" is a great discovery. Pamphlets giving full explanation.—*Advertisement.*

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S INSECT POWDER will destroy "big bugs" as well as bed-bugs, red ants, Croton bugs, fleas, &c.—*Advertisement.*

A NOTICE.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & Co.'s every day, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other. None but the genuine guaranteed. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, Sole Agent.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway.
JAMES EVERDELL. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

MERCER—WOLFE.—Aug. 6, 1873, by Rev. A. B. Carter, JOHN H. MERCER to MARY E. WOLFE.

RITCH—MEAD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, at the Second Congregational Church, by Rev. F. G. Clark, THOMAS RITCH to Mrs. LOUISA S. MEAD, both of Greenwich, Conn.

SMITH—WILSON.—At Highland, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 11, by Rev. Felix Kyte, EDW. P. SMITH to ELIZA R. WILSON, both of New-York City.

DIED.

BELDEN.—Drowned at Point Clear, Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 7, WM. HENRY BELDEN, aged 34 years, formerly of New-York City, son of John M. and Deborah R. Belden.

BOSWORTH.—On Sunday, 10th August, ALMIRA GRAHAM, widow of Stephen Bosworth.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 77th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Wednesday, 13th, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

BROOKS.—Saturday, Aug. 9, at her late residence, No. 149 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, suddenly, of apoplexy, ANNA T., wife of Thomas Brooks, Esq., aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M., from No. 149 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BROWNING.—At Georgetown, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 10, HENRY, son of the late William Browning, in the 27th year of his age.

COWDIN.—In Brooklyn, at No. 128 State-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., THOMAS W. COWDIN, in the 57th year of his age.

Services on Wednesday at 5 P. M. Family will take the remains to Green-Wood on Thursday morning.

DODD.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 9, WILLIAM DODD, aged 58 years, 9 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 196 Clinton-av., Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FACKNER.—On Saturday, Aug. 9, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Edward Fackner, and daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Rodman, aged 26 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Warren-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn.

FOSHAY.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, Aug. 11, 1873, MARY FRANCES, daughter of Wilbur F. and Frances R. Foshay, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 9:30 A. M., at the residence of her grandfather, Wm. A. Miller, Ellis-place, Sing Sing, N. Y. Cars leave Grand Central Depot at 7 o'clock A. M.

HATFIELD.—At Newburg, on Friday, Aug. 8, ANNE F. HATFIELD, of pleuro-pneumonia, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 126 West 53d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LESTER.—At his residence, in New-Rochelle, on Friday evening, the 8th inst., JOSEPH W. LESTER, in the 51st year of his age.

Services at New-Rochelle, Tuesday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church. Carriages will meet the 12 M. train from New-York and 8:10 A. M. and 12 M. trains from New-Haven. Relatives will please go direct to the house from the trains.

PHOEBUS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday evening, 9th inst., ELIZA A., wife of the late Frank T. Phoebus.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. James Arnold, Montclair. Carriages will meet the 10:40 train from Barclay-street Ferry. Interment at Green-Wood.

SWAN.—In Oyster Bay, New-York, on Saturday evening, Aug. 9, SARAH G., wife of Rev. B. L. Swan.

TOWNSEND.—At the Hoffman House, on Sunday evening, Aug. 10, 1873, GEORGE TOWNSEND, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOMPSON.—At Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday, Aug. 8, EMILY, aged 6 months and 19 days, daughter of George and Louisa A. Tompson, and granddaughter of Samuel Williams, Esq., of this City.

WOOD.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 9, 1873, MARGARET MORRELL, widow of the late Isaac Wood, M. D., of New-York, and granddaughter of the late Samuel Woolley, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot. Return trains at 4 and 5:51.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOUNDERS OF A PLEASANT DAY are the firm of CRONEY & LENT, 753 Broadway. On Saturday, Aug. 9, the firm of Messrs. CRONEY & LENT gave to their workmen and families a water excursion up the Hudson River to Excelsior Park, where the men and their families were provided with a good supply of eating and drinking, and plenty of dancing and other amusements, which lasted up to 4 o'clock P. M., when the music struck up for the return trip, and dancing was kept up as well as all sorts of frolic to the finishing of the day. The refreshments for said occasion were furnished by Charles Stonger, No. 74 East 3d-st., to the entire satisfaction of all parties. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. Coxeter, Bernstein, Gunning, Schafer, Wacher, Persson.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The first regular monthly meeting, after the recess, will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 3d-av. and 116th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1873, at 8 o'clock, when not only the members, but all who are in favor of the principles as enunciated by the Republican Party at Philadelphia and confirmed by the people at the polls last Fall, are cordially and sincerely invited to attend.

WILLIAM HAW JR., President.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 11, Geo. S. Wilks sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, the two five-story brick tenement-houses and plot of land, 47.9 by 103.3, situate on the north side of Twelfth-street, 110.3 feet east of Avenue C. Samuel Caspar bought the premises for $2,242 over and above mortgage and interest, amounting to $35,400. Also sold, under the same order, the five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 23.10½ by 103.3, situate on the north side of Twelfth-street, 86.4½ feet east of Avenue C, to the same purchaser, for $570 over and above mortgage of $16,900. No other person beside he to whom the property was struck down made a bid for it, and as the sale was but obscurely advertised, no others beside the interested parties knew any of the particulars relating to the property. The prices for which the property sold cannot, therefore, be considered as representing a fair valuation of the property.

For to-day the following auctions are projected:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known as the Knickerbocker Hotel.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, F. M. Scott, referee, of one lot, 20 by 80, on south side of Second-avenue, 80.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. Also, under the direction of W. H. Meeks and John B. Cooper, executors of Jacob P. Giraud, Jr., the mansion-house and sixty-four acres of land at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River and Old Turnpike-road, two miles south of the City. There are a farm-house and other out-buildings on the premises, and the land is high and has fine views of the Hudson River.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, AUG. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Geo. S. Wilks.

2 five-story brick tenement-houses and plot 47.9x103.3, n. s. of 12th st., 110.3 ft. e. of Avenue C....$37,642
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 23.10½x103.3, n. s. of 12th-st., 86.4½ ft. e. of Avenue C.... 17,470

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 9.

27th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9, except strip of n. e. corner, (rear,) 3.3x5....$15,000
33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17.6x40, foreclosure.... 5,250
62d-st., n. s., 155.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.7x100.5. 19,000
33d-st., n. s., 241.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x102.2. 18,000
128th-st., n. s., 263 ft. e. of 4th-av., wid., 16x99.11.... 17,000
11th-av., centre line, 225 ft. s. of party road leading from D. H. to 10th-av.; thence s. 228 ft., thence n. w. 500 ft., thence n. e. 73 ft., thence s. e. 60 ft., thence n. e. 105 ft., thence s. e. 475 ft., bounded chiefly by D. H. land.... 75,000

LEASE RECORDED.

3d-av., No. 2,025, store, &c., 5¾ years, per year. $1,350

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Davis, J.—66, Equitable Life Assurance Society of New-York vs. Billyer et al.; 73, Pope vs. Lagrave; 74, Zeigler vs. Eisenmenger et al., two cases vs. Eisenmenger et al.; 75, Dryfus Lambman et al. vs. Lagrave; 76, Benneguin and Averil vs. Lagrave; 77, Aufmond and Vandenhoff vs. Lagrave; 78, Duden et al. and Jammerman et al. vs. Lagrave; 79, Lee vs. Lagrave; 88, International Trust Company vs. Wilson; 94, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association vs. O'Connell et al.; 101, People ex rel. Johnson vs. Green; 102, People ex rel., Brennan vs. Green; 106, Miller et al. vs. Sanders et al.; 107½, Rouse vs. Aaronson; 148, Lockwood vs. Holdbridge; 154, Hermance et al. vs. Meyers et al.; 154, Hermance et al. vs. Meyers; 159, Koeningsberg vs. Koeningsberg; 167, Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg; 168, Same vs. Same; 189, Robinson, &c., vs. Clifford; 192, In the matter of James Plant's examination as witness, &c.; 193, In the matter of James Plant's examination as witness (No. 2) vs. same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—James Sullivan, robbery; John Bricktey, felonious assault and battery; Bartholomew Buckley, felonious assault and battery; Jacob Schroeder, burglary; Stephen Byrne, burglary; August George Notter, burglary; James Brady, alias James Morrison, burglary; Timothy J. Gilmore, forgery; James McManus, grand larceny; Ruth McManus, receiver of stolen goods; George Baker, receiver of stolen goods; Peter Kilkenny, grand larceny; Isabella Mason, grand larceny; Thomas Bellide, grand larceny; Patrick Haley, grand larceny; Patrick McEvoy, grand larceny; William Sheppard, grand larceny; Thomas Welkel, Charles Stephens, larceny from the person; Oran H. Granville, false pretences; James Kelly alias Edward Camps, concealed weapons.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT.

By Judge Daniels.

The Continental Insurance Company vs. Woodworth et al.; papers with clerk.

Seleigman vs. Stevenson et al.; papers with clerk.

By Judge Pratt.

The People ex rel., Geo. Jones vs. Frederick Rubenstein et al.; motion granted and proceedings remitted, with $10 costs.

Geo. F. Thompson vs. Wm. Colman et al.; motion granted and cause removed to Putnam County; $10 costs to abide event.

Martha Hall vs. Theodore Francis, &c.; motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Geo. G. Wilmerding vs. Mary C. Porter, &c.; motion granted, $10 costs.

In the matter of Wm. Winter; memoranda for counsel.

John Percy vs. James Wood; motion denied, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., Isaac T. Smith vs. Payne & Quintard; memoranda for counsel.

Christina K. Brown vs. Henry E. Porter et al.; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

John S. Jones vs. Ocean Steam Navigation Company Limited; motion denied, $10 costs.

Stone vs. J. T. Seagrave, &c.; motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

James W. Fowler vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; both motions denied with $10 costs.

Wm. L. Hermance vs. New-York Gas-light and Heat Company et al.; motion denied and injunction dissolved.

Charles A. Buddensick vs. Henry A. Frost; motion granted.

Isabella Funk vs. John W. Funk; motion denied with $10 costs. Mr. Beamish, the clerk, to settle the order.

Wm. L. Bradley vs. Wm. H. H. Glover; motion granted; $10 costs.

Louisa J. Graves vs. John Graves; reference ordered to take proof as to alleged contempt, said reference to proceed forthwith. The clerk, R. C. Beamish, will enter order on this decision.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. D. Murphy, to vacate assessment; order granted.

Eliza Ostrander vs. Titus O. Ostrander; on defendant stipulating to refer this cause, &c., to take proofs and to take short notice of trial, motion for alimony denied; counsel fee of $75 to be paid; twenty days allowed.

In the matter of habeas corpus of Wm Van Name; order granted and writ dismissed, and the petitioner is remanded to custody of Sheriff.

T. L. Marckwold vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company; motion denied; $10 costs.

Alonso Dutch vs. Sophia J. Dutch; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; and it is further adjudged and decreed that the child of said defendant born on or about the 15th June, 1871, is not the child of said plaintiff, but said child is hereby declared to be illegitimate.

Charles L. Merritt vs. Mary E. Merritt; report of R. C. Beamish, referee, confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted on said report; custody of the child (Blanche) awarded to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Whittaker, Jr., vs. Stebbons et al.; the motion for attachment must be granted, unless the defendant shall pay $1,700 into court, or execute, file, and serve such a bond, with sureties, as is required by the order of May 17, within three days from the service of the order to be entered hereon, $10 costs of this motion to be paid by the defendant, Stebbins, to the plaintiff.

Carpenter vs. Engels & Kucker; order for retaxation of costs and vacating order of 8th inst.

Lyon vs. Lyon; order denying motion, with $10 costs with leave to plaintiff to apply to reduce the alimony, &c.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 11.

Before Judge Joachimsen.

HOW A MARSHAL DIDN'T GET HIS FEES.

Ernest Innonier vs. Charles Field and R. E. Sargent.—The defendants, the Master and first mate of the brig Altavela, were arrested by Marshal Thomas McGrath, on an order of arrest sued out by the plaintiff in a suit to recover damages for an alleged assault on the high seas. The order of arrest required the defendants to give bail in $300. A bond for this amount, with two sureties, approved by the Judge, was tendered to the Marshal, but he refused to release the prisoners unless he was paid $20, at the same time declining to state what his statutory fees amounted to. Counsel for the defendants made an affidavit to this state of facts, and presented it to Judge Joachimsen, and the latter thereupon, on the afternoon of the same day on which he granted the order of arrest, vacated it, and discharged the defendants unconditionally.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The Morton Commander No. 4, Knights Templar, of New-York City, has an excursion on the 26th inst. to celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary, to the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. Grafulla's Band is engaged. The Sir Knights will muster in full uniform, viz.: Uniform coat, baldric sword, belt, gauntlets, and plumed chapeau, with fatigue cap slung on right hip, and with the grand banner Beauséant. The command will start at 9 o'clock sharp from the Asylum, corner of grand and Centre streets, and march down Broadway to Chambers-street, thence to the Erie Ferry, where a special train will be provided. There will be a review and drill at the park. Holders of special tickets will report to the Transportation Committee, foot of Chambers-street, which will look after them. All who cannot start with the party can reach the park any time during the day by the Union Hill horse cars from Hoboken ferry.

MUSIC AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music at Washington-square this afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Gustave"....Stredeke
2. Overture, "Allesandro Stradella"....Flotow
3. Song, "Come, ye Pretty Birds"....Gumbert
4. Waltz, "One Thousand and One Nights"....Strauss

PART II.

5. Cavatina, "Immense Jehovah," from Nabuco. Verdi
6. Polka, "L'Hirondelle"....Lackner
7. Medley, "Home Thoughts"....Dedworth
8. "Leo" March....W. F. Wellmon

PART III.

9. Overture, "William Tell"....Rossini
10. Air, "Ave Maria"....Gounod
11. Waltz, "Beautiful Rhine"....Keler Bela
12. Galop, "Greeting from Love"....Michaelis

Final "The Union."

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; B. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post-office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

FOR SALE, AT DARIEN, CONN.—ONLY 1½ hours from the City, a charming place of 3 acres; large and well-divided house, stable and out-buildings; choice fruit, garden, and shade; near the Sound; good fishing, boating, and bathing. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

HARLEM RIVER AND PORT CHESTER Railroad.—Desirable properties well located on and near the Sound, and close to the railroad, for sale at investment figures. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

CHOICE LOTS—FORTY MINUTES ON NEW-Jersey Central Railroad; price low; terms easy; would make arrangements with man of means to build several cottages. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—Two eligible plots, near West End Hotel and Ocean-av. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Lewis E. Wood, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, at his sales-rooms, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Aug. 12, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of James L. Blackmore, deceased, consisting of fourteen valuable lots, upon which are erected three large brick tenement-houses, other houses, shops, &c.

Sale positive, to close the estate.

For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer.

By order of JACOB WEART, Administrator.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—SAMUEL SCHWAB, plaintiff, against THOMAS NICOL and CHARLOTTE NICOL, his wife, Joseph M. Porges and Adylly Porges, his wife, Ferdinand Kurzman, Frank O'Connell, George G. Bartholf, and Samuel Phillips, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York rendered in this action on the 23d day of July, 1873, the subscriber, as referee therein, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, all that piece or parcel of land described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate and being on the easterly side of Ridge-street, between Delancey and Broome streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, designated on a map made by the Commissioners for the division of the estates of Thomas Lovett and George Lovett, filed in the office of the Assistant Register or Clerk of the first circuit of the Court of Chancery on or about the 20th day of January, 1825, by the number sixty-six, (66,) bounded and containing as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point distant one hundred feet south from the south-east corner of Ridge-street and Delancey-street; thence running southerly along the east side of Ridge-street twenty-five feet; thence easterly one hundred feet; thence northerly twenty-five feet, and thence westerly one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1873. ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Referee.
aug12-2aw3wTuFr*

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM Cromwell, deceased, Cromwell-place, Monroe, Orange County, N.Y. Finest dairy farm in Orange County; about 400 acres land in fine order and high cultivation; partly surrounding lake of 100 acres surface; within one mile of Monroe Station and village; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway; scenery magnificent; will be sold in fifty acre plots; terms liberal; no locality more desirable for country residences, Summer boarding-houses, or for farm and dairy purposes. Address JAMES W. CROMWELL, Executor, Post-office Box No. 2,024, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR ACCOUNT OF FORMER PURCHASERS, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 M., at Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, four lots on 71st-st., north side, 248 feet west of Avenue B; 8 lots on 72d-st., south side, 148 feet west of Avenue B, each 25x102.2.
HENRY CLAUSEN, JR., ADOLF LEVINGER, } Trustees.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NEW SITELY HOTEL FACING BROADWAY, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, to lease; 100 suites rooms, stores large, restaurant under the same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

STORE, NO. 291 WEST-ST. TO RENT—FOUR story, substantially built; immediate possession; cheap rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT.—STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST.; EXcellent location for paper, leather, or metal trade. Moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 322 West 14th-st., is being put in order; rent $2,000; new gas fixtures throughout. THORNTON M. RODMAN, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FLOOR CONTAINING FOUR OR FIVE rooms, also bath-room, unfurnished. Address, stating terms, &c., L., Post-office Box No. 3,582.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1873.

69TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Quarterly Dividend of this Company at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d of September.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on the 10th of September next. The transfer-books will close on the evening of Aug. 30, and reopen on the morning of Sept. 11. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS....OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold
COUPON AND REGISTERED CONSTRUCTION BONDS
AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund, AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES, ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,
At 90 per Cent.
AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and SAMUEL M. FELTON, } Trustees of the Mortgage.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of Company.

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.
The BOND is safe and profitable.
The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.
FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner. G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TENNESSEE NEW FUNDING BONDS OF 1874.—The past due bonds and coupons of State of Tennessee, funded into new bonds under act of April, 1873. JOHN B. MANNING, Banker and Broker, No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for. NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, Commercial, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at Chambers thereof, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1873, present Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, Justice.—MICHAEL J. LOWE against THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of George B. Satterlee, Receiver of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, defendant in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of Wm. H. Willis, Jr., attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar of the debts of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by original section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, Part III. of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above-entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that such notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the *Daily Register* and *The New-York Times*, two newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that John C. Gray, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed a referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon any or all matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

Notice to Creditors of the Washington Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court—Michael J. Lowe against The Washington Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 24, 1873.
mh25-1aw6mTu JOHN C. GRAY, Referee.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catherine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife, Selim Marks, and ——, his wife, Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 1.—To the defendant, Joel E. Goudsmit: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, June 4, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of June, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD,
jy22-1aw6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife; Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife; Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife; Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife; Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife; Selim Marks, and ——, his wife; Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 2.—To the defendant, Joel E. Goudsmit: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1873.
H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of June, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD,
jy22-1aw6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK HARTUNG, plaintiff, against AMELIA ADAMSON, John Friedrich, John Anderson, John Fowler, Bernard Brady, Charles Jessup, Louis Marber, Adolph Simis, William H. May, Mr. Woernberg, Mr. Smith, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1873. J. H. CORNELL, Plantiff's Attorney.

The summons and complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1873.
J. H. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy29-1aw6wTu* No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GRIFFITH ROWE, plaintiff, against THOMAS L. SANFORD and DELIA A. SANFORD, his wife, Samuel Cochran, John Reilly, Zephaniah Ayres, James McCandless, John McDonald, Patrick Vesey, Thomas Hagan, Lewis Lehman, James H. Havens, James H. Havens, Jr., and H. Clark, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 2d day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1873.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy8-1aw6wTu*

MUSICAL.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR MORE; a young American gentleman preferred, for an established foreign exchange house; best of references given and required. Address, with real name and references, W. K., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIence in the retail drug business, desires making connection with first-class wholesale dealer; would travel; best Western references given. Address for two days, A. M., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.
Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; all collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, No. 106 West 42d-st.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.
Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New-York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.
Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15. S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

KINDERGARTEN.
MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,) NEW-YORK.
Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information. THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.
French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

A LADY RESIDING NEAR NYACK CAN receive into her family after Sept. 10 three young girls not over twelve years of age, to whom all the advantages of a pleasant home and thorough instruction will be extended. For further information address Miss C., Post-office Box No. 67, Nyack, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

MISS S. B. JOHNSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home priveleges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.
A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.
Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals, Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

REMOVAL.
Miss STEERS' English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will reopen Sept. 22, 1873. The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON, AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873.
Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,
Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.
Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Associate Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A first-class school in every respect for the youth of both sexes, preparatory to, and under the auspices of Boston University. Rates of board and tuition exceptionally low. Department of Music in charge of Dr. E. TOURJEE, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music. Department of Elocution under Prof. LEWIS B. MONROE, Dean of the School of Oratory of Boston University. The institution is located upon the shores of Narragansett Bay, twelve miles from Providence, on the direct route between Boston and New-York, in a region of unsurpassed healthfulness and beauty. Academic year begins Aug. 19. For circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. FRANCIS D. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, A. P. NORTHROP.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.
Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE FALL TERM
of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1.
Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.
Patrons are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
Classical, English, French and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st-st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st-st.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON
Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS. Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first-class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys, Hartford, Conn.; number limited to twenty. The Fall term begins Sept. 15. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, (GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,) at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen the 1st of September; a limited number of boarders, not over eight, only received; highest references. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
WILH. FECHNER, Principal.
MORRISANIA, Westchester County.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for twenty years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17.
F. HOFFMANN, Principal and Proprietor.
P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

"A. M. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
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EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in English branches and music, desires an engagement with a private family as visiting or resident teacher; young children preferred. Address L. L., care of Wm. A. Rowland, Post-office Box No. 555.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL OF A graded school or an academy, day or boarding, by a graduate of college, who has had twelve years of successful experience; the best of reference given. Address PRINCIPAL, care of A. Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WISHES AN engagement as teacher, instructor, or private tutor; classics, English literature, German, mathematics; best of references. J. B. H., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, AS PRINCIPAL FOR a school near the City; salary $1,500. Address with testimonials, COMMISSIONER, Box No. 176 Times Office.

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Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing-point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator, is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR Manufacturing Company,
No. 1,184 BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c., AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE is the only graduated physician in America that makes the treatment of skin diseases a specialty. He has studied and analyzed every form of skin disease in existence until he has arrived at almost perfection in their treatment. This treatment cures eruptions, rashes, humors, pimples, black heads, spots, and all diseases of the skin. Dr. VAN DYKE can be consulted on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week at No. 6 West 16th-st., New-York, at all hours; and SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY at No. 1,126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilatation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three types cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

FOR SALE IN GREEN-WOOD—A PLOT CONtaining two-thirds of a full lot, in the most desirable part of the cemetery; price low. Inquire at No. 153 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA EMbark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Europa.....Wed., Aug. 13	India..........Sat., Aug. 30
Anglia.....Sat., Aug. 16	Italia..........Wed., Sept. 3
Trinacria.....Wed., Aug. 20	Australia..........Sat., Sept. 6
California.....Sat., Aug. 23	Olympia..........Wed., Sept. 10
Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 27	Victoria..........Sat., Sept. 13

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins..........	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations....	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT....Saturday, Oct. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA..........Saturday, Aug. 23
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 17
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 1

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR..........Aug. 17.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. NOLEN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 16.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7.

For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity or cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 9th....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 11th....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th....11:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 13th....7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 13th....12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 14th....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th....1:00 P. M.	Friday, 15th....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 15th....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th....8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 16th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 18th....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 18th....3:00 P. M.	

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 9th....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 10th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 9th....7:00 P. M.
Monday, 11th....6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 10th....4:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 12th....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 11th....10:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 12th....11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 14th....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 13....12:00 M.
	Thursday, 14th....12:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. JUNE 1, 1873.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

FOR CATSKILL.

THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express....	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA

FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN

On the morning of the 25th of July, 1873, from the West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., the following articles: 1 Coral Set Pin and Ear-rings, 1 Pair Coral Bracelets, 1 Pair Torquoise Ear-rings, 1 Pair Cameo Sleeve-buttons, 1 Gold Match Safe inlaid with Gold Quartz, 1 Gold Locket set with Diamonds and Likeness, 1 Heavy Gold Double Cable Chain, 1 Gold Chain with Tassels, 1 Pair of Gold and Enameled Bracelets, 1 Gold Bracelet with Tassels, 1 Pair Gold Shawl Pins with Chain attached, 1 Pair of Small Gold Shawl Pins, 1 Gold Set Pin and Ear-rings with enameled Paintings, 1 Coral Head attached to Chain, 1 Malachite Set Pin and Ear-rings, 1 Pair Blue Enameled Sleeve-buttons, 1 Pair Gold Matrix Sleeve-buttons, 1 Gold Locket inlaid with Quartz and Pearls, 1 Gold Locket (Satchel Shape) with Likeness, 1 Gold Elastic Flat Chain, 1 Gold Cross inlaid with Pearls, 1 Gold Bracelet with Likeness and Locket with Hair, 1 Pair Gold Ribbon Bracelets, 1 Pair of Large Gold Shawl Pins, 1 Pair of Gold and Enameled Shawl Pins.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the above-named articles, and no questions asked.

Apply at

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN,

Nos. 606 and 614 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT FARM-HOUSE, SALEM Centre, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms, $8 per week, children $5; healthiest part of the State; good table; fine drives, &c. Apply at No. 251 West 11th-st.

A FEW ROOMS ARE NOW VACANT IN A finely shaded farm-house, and healthy location. Apply to J. W., Box No. 237, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., COMpetent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country; suitable for private families, boarding and Summer houses.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, with unexceptionable references, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young girl in a private family; has excellent references as to character and ability; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to assist with children; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Assist in Washing.—By a nice, honest, industrious young German girl; is a good chamber-maid and laundress, or general house-worker; either City or country; can give good references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed from England, as chamber-maid or light house-work. Call at or address No. 210 East 54th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, rear, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to country. Address V. K., No. 129 West 50th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two very tidy North of Ireland Protestant girls, (sisters;) both are well recommended; cook can make excellent bread, biscuits, pies, pastry, &c.; chamber-maid is an excellent waitress, good fine washer, ironer, &c.; will do the entire work of an ordinary family between them at moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a respectable, neat, and tidy young woman in a private family; has first-class City reference; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBER-work, Waiting, &c.—By two very neat girls, who thoroughly understand their business, and are well recommended; will go in City or country; cook makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; will do the work of a family between them. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable young woman, who is an excellent family cook; makes nice bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; does all kind of washing and ironing in best style; will be well recommended by last City employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a very respectable Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands meats, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, RESPECTable, trustworthy, and not afraid of a large washing or a sizeable family, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general work; City or country; wants a place, and will keep it when she gets it; has reference. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A DANISH GIRL, WITH THREE years' reference, in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; is temperate, honest, and a good worker; wishes to get a place where she can remain through the Winter or longer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK IN a private family; good baker, and expert at all kinds of family cooking; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT ENGLISH WOMan as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; boning, larding; is an excellent baker, and makes desserts; moderate wages. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A REALLY GOOD AND COMPETENT family cook in a good, private family; excellent references from last employer; can make good soups and all kinds of pastry; will come for moderate wages. Apply at No. 602 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONRR.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, AS COOK; UNderstands cooking in all its branches; best City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 224 West 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in an American family. Apply for two days at No. 281 Elizabeth-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best of reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; three years' City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A GOOD German girl. Apply at No. 93 Houston-st.

DRESS-MAKER—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR to take work home to her own residence; can cut, fit, and trim in the latest style. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.; ring third bell.

DOMESTIC HELP

Of all nationalities, including FRENCH AND GERMAN, constantly on hand at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. ESTABLISHED 1852.

FRENCH LADIES' MAIDS, NURSES, GOVERNesses, chamber-maids, waitresses, cooks, are in great number at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent Protestant woman in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook, and a thorough laundress; is an excellent bread baker; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG PERSON, in City or country; has a good idea of work, and is not afraid to be useful in any capacity; desires a good, permanent home at moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MOST EFFICIENT AND competent French maid; has four years' references from the best family in France; is thoroughly competent in hair-dressing and all that concerns a maid's duties. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing to do at her rooms; satisfaction guaranteed. Call at No. 306 West 41st-st., one flight up, back.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable young woman and splendid laundress; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 432 7th-av., near 34th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSE-KEEPER. —Teaches English, French, and music; is an excellent house-keeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting a useful waiter and reliable help, with the best references, address Heywood, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—AS REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE, BY A trustworthy, competent person; willing to travel; is a Protestant; can fully be depended on, night or day; takes entire charge of one or two children; can produce City reference according to advertisement; none but first-class families need apply. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or any kind of up-stairs work; understands the care of an infant perfectly; has two years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate several sewing-machines, and has City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, TO CARE grown children, or the general house-work of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH NURSE, WHO HAS just arrived; speaks a little English; is a nice French seamstress. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—AS THOROUGH INFANT'S NURSE, BY A Protestant woman; is capable of taking the entire charge; City reference. Address Infant's Nurse, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse; no objection to the country; best references from last employer. Call at 241 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate on any machine; understands all of the improvements; hemming, tucking, braiding, quilting, dress-making, or assists chamber-work, waiting, or nurse; terms moderate; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman; two and three years' City reference from her last places; excellent waitress, or will take chamber-work and waiting or chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate; thorough servant; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; will go to a private family or a private boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—AS WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business; has eight years' reference; country preferred. Call or address No. 121 West 19th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress, or would help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 14 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING DONE BY THE PIECE OR DOZEN, AT her own place, by a thoroughly competent and reliable woman. Call or address Laundress, No. 645 6th-av., office.

WASHING.—AT NO. 220 WEST 16TH-ST., SECOND floor, back, washing by a woman taken in by the dozen, or by the month, or will go out by the day to wash and iron; gets up everything first-class.

MALES.

MALE HELP

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS COACHMEN, PORTERS, WAITERS, GARDENERS, FOOTMEN, FARMERS, USEFUL MEN, &c., of every nationality. REFERENCES INVESTIGATED. ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., Corner Broadway. ESTABLISHED 1852.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-two years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do plain gardening, mow lawns, edge walks, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS a good coachman and groom; also, a good gardener, and can take care of cattle, milk, mow lawns, tend furnace, handle and train young horses, &c.; well recommended. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS a good coachman and groom; also, a good gardener, and can take care of cattle, milk, mow lawns, tend furnace, handle and train young horses, &c.; well recommended. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant young man, highly respectable, as coachman and gardener, or will make himself generally useful; is a good careful driver, and keeps his horses and carriages in good order; best testimonials; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; understands milking a cow; excellent references. Address, for two days, G. M., Box No. 81 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS AN EXCELlent groom and good driver; is honest, sober, and capable; has the best of City reference. Call or address C. M., No. 44 East 41st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO HAS TWENTY years' experience in City and country; understands gardening, milking, &c.; good reference from his last place. Call at No. 13 Washington-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST class coachman and groom; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address J. F., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, corner of 27th-st. and 5th-av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman, who understands all branches of kitchen and flower gardening, greenhouse, graperies, farm-work, milking, taking care of cattle and horses, driving, &c.; has five years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A REspectable German, who can take care of cattle, horses and poultry, drive, milk, do gardening; has good reference from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man; has a small family; give a description of your garden department, with wages. Address S. Agnew, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

GROOM, &c.—BY A SWEDE WHO IS USED TO hard work, and speaks and writes the English language; is a good groom and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful. Address G., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; LATELY landed; no objection to country. Address V. K., No. 129 West 50th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDE, aged twenty-two years; temperate and industrious; can do plain gardening, edge walks, mow lawn, tend furnace, take care of horses, cattle, and poultry, drive, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED waiter, either public or private; has excellent references, which will bear investigation. Address M. T., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS.—WORTHY THE SPECIAL notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel line engravings, viz: "Cole's Voyage of Life," four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public; extraordinary terms and inducements; full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston.

BOY WANTED.—APPLY IN HANDWRITING OF applicant after 3 P. M. JAMES TALCOTT, No. 108 Franklin-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners, JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 30, 1873.

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bits, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping, building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.

Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:

640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each.

Total..........6,298.24 cubic feet.

483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total. 6,810.56 cubic feet.

64 stones furnished in the rough....4,046.60 cubic feet.

The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.

For further particulars see *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks until SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for SCREENED GRAVEL for walks and roads.

For full information see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for 350 tons furnace coal, and 200 tons grate coal.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (TUESday,) Aug. 12, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store. 4,000 boxes Menton Lemons, cargo Eleanor Miller, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River.

Also, 30 cases Palermo Lemons, ex Celtic.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

A.—FOR SALE TO SETTLE UP AN ESTATE.—One landau, one curtain coach, one six-seat rockaway, one park phaeton, and one no-top buggy wagon; also one set of double harness, all nearly new, and made by the best City makers. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S carriage-factory, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARD.—THREE SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH bath, &c.; entire second floor; first-class location; house and table, with board; small family; can occupy at once. No. 22 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

SUITE OF ROOMS.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, with board, to a family of adults; first-class house; small family; best reference. No. 58 West 19th-st.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen; first-class house and location; rent from $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD, family and single rooms; also front hall-room.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG COUPLE WANT second-story room with board in a strictly private family near 35th-st. and Broadway, for $65 per month, from about Sept. 1. Address JAMES, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife on second floor; in a strictly private family; state locality, terms, and references. Address R., Box No. 1,146, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR where there are but few boarders, for gentleman and wife; location 20th to 40th st. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, S., Box 918 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; a private family preferred; location above 28th-st. Address J. M., Post-office Box No. 3,543, stating terms, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES R. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.

JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

CROMWELL'S ERIE RAILWAY — TWO hours from New-York; elevation 1,200 feet; mountain air and scenery; a few more can be accommodated. Address CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D-ST., ON THE HUDson.—The best of accommodations at reasonable rates. Applications received for Fall and Winter board. Twenty minutes from Thirtieth-street Depot.

PAULL & DUNCALF.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.

E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1873.

WM. H. LEONARD, GEO. W. PARSONS, ALMIRA M. REED, } Executors.

f11-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA R. CARNEGIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1873.

JAMES WILSON, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, } Executors.

f25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ogden, Brower & Company, No. 17 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.

ISAAC C. OGDEN, JOHN LEFOY BROWER, A. THEW H. BROWER, } Executors.

ap29-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.

LEWIS H. TYLER, WILLIAM H. JANSEN, } Executors.

je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873. SARAH J. DONOHOE, Executrix.

my20-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES A. DEAN, WM. L. DEAN, } Executors.

je17-1aw3mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Townsend Wandell, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.

CORNELIA M. GREENLY, Executrix.

ap8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH NORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Norris & Miller, No. 229 East Forty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1873.

BRAINARD T. NORRIS, Administrator.

my6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.

C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.

jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.

PETER NAYLOR, JR., BENJAMIN HAXTUN, } Executors.

jy1-1aw6moTu

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

BEGINS AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the VOKES. HOUSES CRAMMED to the DOORS by one of the most elegant audiences ever gathered within its walls. EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.

EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE SATURDAY MATINEE, THE INIMITABLE VOKES FAMILY, in their new AMERICAN PLAY, FUN IN A FOG.

Preceding which, every night, the admirable two-act drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Seats secured six days in advance, by mail or telegraph.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16, AT 1:30, FIRST VOKES MATINEE, AND FIRST MATINEE PERFORMANCE of FUN IN A FOG.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.

This eminent comedian will appear EVERY NIGHT in his grand emotional play, in five acts, MIMI

in which Miss Kitty Blanchard, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.

The part of MIMI by Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

Second MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 16.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. W. ALBAUGH.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8. The talented artists Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH, in the new drama of WATCH AND WAIT, or THROUGH FIRE.

AFTERNOON AT 2. The young tragedian Mr. E. T. STETSON, in Renault's new society drama, entitled, STRUCK BLIND. STRUCK BLIND.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS, THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra. EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to SEA CLIFF GROVE,

Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and FREE GROVE

is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Englewood.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward.

JOHN N. MERRILL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward. ALONZO TRUESDELL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward. MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,-088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,-394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

CAPE FEAR RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 4, 1873.

PROPOSALS

Are invited for furnishing and delivering stone on United States lighters near Federal Point on Cape Fear River, North Carolina; and separate proposals for stone loaded on lighters at quarries on the river accessible to tug-boats.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1873, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

The right to reject any bid is reserved; bids must be on prescribed forms and accompanied by the usual guaranty.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR JOINER WORK OF STEAM-BOAT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their offices until Aug. 16, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the joiner work of steamer now being built by LAWRENCE & FOULKE, at Greenpoint.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall (north-west basement.)

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon of the 1st day of September, 1873, for the removal of the wrecks of three blockade-runners sunk in Charleston Harbor, S. C., during the war.

For further information apply to the undersigned,

Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General U. S.

THE HUDSON BOULEVARD.

THE OLD AND NEW COMMISSIONS—THE OPPOSITION THE PROPOSED ROUTE.

For some years back the question of building along the crown of the heights stretching from Bergen Point to the Palisades a county road, or boulevard, as fine as the view it would command, has been agitated by the property owners of Hudson County. The residents of West Hoboken, Union Hill, and other places in the northern section of the county have desired it, because local improvements being few and inexpensive, and the cost of this being borne by the whole county, it would enhance the values of their property with but little cost to themselves. The gentlemen of means and culture and leisure residing in the southern section of the county have favored it for the additional reason that it would afford them a place for recreation, of which they stand much in need. For a number of years, however, the project was merely in agitation, and it was not until about five years ago that it began to assume tangible shape.

At about that time a number of gentlemen, headed by John H. Bonn, went to the Legislature at Trenton and secured appointment as a commission with full power and authority to construct, at whatever cost, such a boulevard as the county required. These gentlemen, having selected John H. Bonn their President, addressed themselves to the task assigned to them. Instead, however, of confining themselves to one central route, they proposed to make three boulevards at a cost of somewhere in the neighborhood of $19,000,000. The people were frightened at this extravagance, and an overwhelming opposition was manifested. When the next Legislature had convened the people represented their grievances and a bill was passed remanding to popular vote the question whether the boulevard should be built or not. At the next election the matter was submitted to vote, and the public, rather than sustain the Commissioners in their extravagance, decided to abandon for a time their pet project, and the Commissioners were overwhelmingly voted down.

Public sentiment, nevertheless, still favored the construction of a boulevard at a cost within reasonable bounds; and the propriety of selecting another commission was frequently mooted. The Legislature of last Winter, as a consequence, appointed a new lot of Commissioners and vested them with the power to construct the boulevard. The Board of Chosen Freeholders, the guardians of the county property, were, at first, disposed to oppose the passage of the bill creating the new commission on the ground that it conferred too general and too arbitrary powers upon the gentlemen named in the bill. Reasonable concessions were, however, made by the friends of the bill, all opposition was withdrawn, the bill went through both Houses of the Legislature, received the Governor's signature and became law.

The new commission thus created, and known as the County Avenue Board, organized early in the Spring by the election of Hon. Orestes Cleveland, President, and of Mr. William A. Brown as Secretary.

The Commissioners' labors went along smoothly for a time. They advertised, according to law, for suggestions from property-holders as to the location of the route of the proposed boulevard. Property-holders from every part of the county answered with their suggestions; and since all of them were quick to see that the nearer to their holdings the proposed avenue ran the more ready would be the appreciation in value of their property, most of them were anxious to have the line run directly up to their gate-posts. The Commissioners finally decided upon a preliminary route which answered the suggestions of the greatest number.

The Commissioners could not, however, carry their line by every property-owner's house, and, as they expected, many of those whose suggestions had not been followed, proceeded to organize opposition to the scheme. Public meetings were held in various parts of the county, and protests entered. There were no objections to the scheme itself, but objections to the line and to the width—which the Commissioners proposed to fix at 150 feet—were many, and from every meeting came also a protest against running the road through the County Court-house, as the Commissioners proposed to do, to the entire demolition of that antiquated structure and the jail which adjoins it. This property had cost the county upward of $150,000, and additions are now in progress at the jail which will cost not less than $12,000. Particularly strong opposition was manifested in Bergen City. It was there organized by some gentlemen who own a great deal of property to the west of the proposed route, and under their auspices several meetings were held in Library Hall. These gentlemen were desirous that the line should run through that section of Bergen in which they live—in fact, they avow that if it had been run where they suggested they would have made no opposition to the scheme—and their objections were of course confined to the route alone. They contended that the proposed line would strike the most densely populated part of Bergen, and that consequently the expenses attending the opening of the avenue at that point would be larger by far than if the line were located a little to the west of it. They calculated that if that line were followed, the Commissioners would be obliged to pay $883,892, for the land alone, and condemn eighty-two houses at an additional cost of $371,350. These figures were canvassed by the County Avenue Board, and the estimates were found to be too liberal by far. One property-holder, as an instance, had been allowed $20,000 for a house which it cost only $12,000 to build.

This is about the only opposition so far manifested in the southern parts of the county. The people in the northern part had their own little local grievances. The West Hoboken people desired to have the line run, instead of around their boundary line as the Commissioners mapped it out, directly through the heart of the township. This was also the case with the town of Union people. The proposed line ran along the boundary line of the town for a short distance. They wanted it to run right into the town. In the neighborhood of West Hoboken and the town of Union, the proposed line, instead of being straight and extending northwardly, veers to the west for about a mile, then takes a northerly direction to the Schuetzen Park, and thence eastwardly to the brow of the hills behind Weehawken, and thence along them northwardly. So that from Bergen Point to Bull's Ferry the line is almost straight, with the exception of the divergence just noted, to and from the Schuetzen Park.

Though the Schuetzen Park is one of the most popular resorts in the county, the people of West Hoboken and the town of Union, in meeting assembled, objected to the irregularity of the proposed line. They claimed that the contemplated improvement would cost heavily, were the line ever so straight, and that the divergence was unwise because it increased the expense of the road. They also protested that the road should not be 150 feet in width, as proposed by the Commissioners, and that it ought not to be more than 100 feet in width.

The act creating the Commissioners gave the property-owners a right to file objections to the line selected, and directed the Commissioners to take these objections into consideration; and, if they saw fit, to change the line to meet them. The people of Bergen and West Hoboken and the town of Union filed this objection, as represented. They were referred to a committee of the board, who, with the engineer, have gone over the route and decided upon some change in the line. This committee have not reported as yet, owing to the absence of some of the Commissioners, but are expected to report at a meeting to be held on Friday next. Meanwhile the property-owners are anxiously awaiting the report of this committee. This report, there is reason to believe, will be substantially as follows: The new line will not touch the Court-house, but, going to the east of it, will avoid it and all the county property on Hudson City Heights. The only other change that will be made is in the line in the neighborhood of the Schuetzen Park at West Hoboken. Instead of the divergence from the straight line to and from that resort, the line will be carried directly north through the centre of the township of West Hoboken, and run thence into the township of Union a short distance. It will then veer north-easterly to the Bull's Ferry road, avoiding a chasm of two or three hundred feet in what is known as the Lower Road from Union Hill to Hoboken, and run along the Bull's Ferry road to its northern terminus. By this route the "opening" expenses will be about $2,500,000, the cost of which is to be borne by the owners of property within 2,000 feet of the line of the Boulevard. The cost of construction will be about $2,000,000, to be borne by the county at large; thus making the total cost of the great improvement less than $5,000,000.

The Commissioners have decided to have the road less than 150 feet wide. They will build a good substantial macadamized road, curb it, flag it and plant a row of shade-trees on each side of it. They do not at present propose to sewer it.

The changes noted will dispose of all of the solid objections to the line originally proposed by the Commissioners. It takes no note of the objections of the Bergen protestants. While pleasing one set of objectors, a change there would only create a new set.

In order to raise the money to carry out their designs, the Commissioners made a requisition upon the Directors of the County Board of Freeholders for $100,000. Mr. Startup, the director, without consultation with the Commissioners, it would seem, advertised for bids for $2,000,000 of county bonds. He intended to raise only $100,000, the amount of the Commissioners' requisition, but thought by advertising for proposals for the larger amount, to be able to create a market for the bonds, and negotiate the sale of $100,000 of them the more easily. This advertisement came to the notice of some of the dissatisfied property-owners, and they made affidavit before Judge Bedle that the board had done nothing requiring the outlay of $2,000,000, and asked that the director be stopped negotiating the sale of the bonds. Judge Bedle granted the writ, and the matter will come up before the Supreme Court for argument in November next. Meanwhile the Commissioners are, of course, estopped from selling the bonds; but they have much labor before them still which they can transact without money. They can and will go on and fix the final location and have the final map prepared, and they can proceed to make the awards. This labor will require some weeks yet, and as soon as the certiorari shall have been decided they will be able to go on with their work.

THE STORM AT BALTIMORE.

TORRENTS OF RAIN AND TERRIFIC LIGHTNING—DAMAGE DONE BY BOTH.

The Baltimore papers contain long accounts of the storm on Sunday morning. The *Sun* gives the following description of it: "At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a terrific thunder-storm passed over Baltimore, and the 'oldest inhabitant' declared, yesterday, that for sharp lightning and deafening thunder, the like has not occurred in Baltimore in twenty years. The thunder could be likened to the rapid discharge of artillery, and was incessant from 2:30 until 3 o'clock. The rain fell in torrents, and yesterday morning huge piles of mud, sand and brick could be seen in hundreds of gutters about the city. On Howard-street, south of Pratt, the stepping-stones greatly obstructed the flow of water, and as far south as Hill-street, not only was the bed of the street covered with water, but the sidewalks were inundated. Light-street, from Barre to Pratt, was flooded, the immense piles of sand and trash on Light-street preventing a ready flow of water into the dock. All the sewer openings along Light-street, from Lee to Pratt streets, were choked up with a composite of bricks, hoops, pieces of plank, straw, and other obstructions. At 2:45 o'clock A. M. the lightning struck the topmast of the sloop Lucy, lying at Pier No. 9, Light-street wharf, and so shivered the mast as to render it unfit for future use. The bolt struck the mast at its extreme top, passed down to within six feet of the deck, and then passed off into the water. Two colored men who were on the sloop at the time were slightly stunned by the lightning. On the Washington turnpike, near the city limits, three telegraph-poles were struck by the fluid and converted into kindling-wood. At the southern police-station the fluid played many curious pranks with the fire-alarm and police telegraph. At one time the room in which the telegraph instrument is kept was filled with flying sparks, the noise produced by the electric sparks resembling the explosion of torpedoes. The policemen in charge of the station becoming alarmed at the eccentric movements of the lightning, closed the doors of the instrument-room, and sought quarters in another part of the building.

The damage done by the storm in the western section of the city was mainly along the line of Chatsworth run, the water flooding nearly all the cellars on both sides of Chatsworth-street, from George to a point south of little Josephine street, where the run turns and runs east to Pine-street. The cellars on Pine-street as far as Vine-street and through to Arch were also filled. The side foundations to two houses on the corner of Chatsworth and little Josephine streets were carried into the tunnel, damaging the buildings about $500. One of the houses is owned and occupied by Henry Bohne as a grocery store, and the damage to his stock was about $150. The cellar of the house on the south-east corner of Pine and Josephine streets, owned and occupied by Frederick Mahn as a grocery store, was flooded, causing a damage of about $75. The tunnel at the corner of Chatsworth and Little Josephine streets is narrow, and was entirely inadequate to carry off the large body of water, hence the flooding of the cellars in the locality. The cellar under the drug-store of H. A. Elliott & Bro., on the south-east corner of Pine and Lexington streets, was filled with water, causing a damage of about $100. The cellars of the houses on Vine-street, from Pine to Arch, occupied by colored families, were all filled, causing an aggregate damage of from $500 to $600. Many of the cellars of the houses on Fremont-street, from Franklin to Saratoga, were also flooded, causing more or less damage. The stock in the cellar of the house No. 102 North Fremont-street, owned and occupied by E. Wosh, tobacconist, was damaged about $100 by the water. The foundations of three houses in the course of erection on the south-east corner of Franklin and Republican streets, were damaged about $500 by the cellars being filled with water. The houses, which were being erected by Mr. Knight, of East Baltimore, were up to the second story.

During the prevalence of the storm, the lightning struck the stable of George Sheets, on Pierce-alley, between Ogston and Fremont streets, and killed a fine mare valued at $225. From the appearance of the roof and other portions of the woodwork, which was splintered and charred, it is supposed the building was on fire and had been extinguished by the heavy rain. A large tree in Harlem-square was struck by the lightning and shattered.

The mainmast of the schooner Leonidies, lying in the harbor at the foot of Johnson-street, was struck by the lightning and shivered to such an extent that its place will have to be supplied by a new mast. There was no person on board of the schooner at the time."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES.

The report of the Superintendent of Assessments and Taxes of the District of Columbia, just made to the Governor, contains the following: "I have the honor to report that the tax books for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, have been completed, and I have caused them to be delivered to the Collector of Taxes. The footings of the different books present the following figures:

City of Washington	$80,539,782
City of Georgetown	6,272,010
County of Washington	9,621,280
Total	$96,433,072

You will observe that this aggregate of assessed values of the taxable property of the District varies very little from the estimate which I had the honor to forward to you previous to the third regular session of the Legislative Assembly, and is so near within the margin that all legislative action based upon my estimate is fully sustained by the actual summary now ascertained; and also that the completion of the tax-books has been realized by this office more than two months in advance of any preceding year, so that the collection of taxes may commence without delay. It is but justice to acknowledge that these results could not have been accomplished without the faithful and able efforts of the chief clerk, Mr. Morgan, and the efficient employes engaged in this work. In this connection I also beg leave to call your attention to the features of the new law providing for the appointment of eleven assessors, who are required to perform the clerical functions of this office in addition to their work of assessment, and I therefore respectfully recommend in your appointments you will please give due weight to the imperative necessity of clerical qualifications in the applicants, or great loss of time and large expenditures will again be unavoidable for the preparation with desirable accuracy and dispatch of the important books from which the revenue of the district depends.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following shows the increase in the total of assessments since last year:

	Fis. year ending June 30, 1873.	Fis. year ending June 30, 1874.	Increase.
Washington	$72,880,380	$80,539,782	$7,659,402
Georgetown	6,366,488	6,272,010	....
County	8,623,056	9,621,280	998,224
Total	$87,869,924	$96,433,072	$8,657,626

It will be observed that in the City of Georgetown there is a decrease of value of $94,478, which finds its natural explanation, and the total increase in the City and County of Washington is not only satisfactory, but also silences all exaggerated reports about unreasonable assessments."

THE LAW OF STORMS.

A lecture was delivered, last evening, on the "Law of Storms," by Dr. Wm. F. Thoms, at the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison-street. The lecturer pointed out how the approach of storms was denoted by the appearance of the sky and the clouds, but more especially by the never-failing admonitions of the barometer, which forewarns the navigator from twelve to forty-eight hours before the verge of the storm reaches the ship. When the barometer falls to 29.50 inches the ship is in the verge of the storm circle, and the focus is then about 150 miles distant. At 100 miles from the focus the barometer falls to 29.20, and when it comes down to 28.49 the focus of the storm circle is within fifty miles of the ship. Should the vessel come within thirty miles of the focus the barometer will sink to 28 inches, while at or near the focus it will stand as low as 27 inches. The focus of these storms, he said, could be easily ascertained. By turning your back to the wind in north latitude the left hand will point to the centre of the hurricane; and in southern latitude, by the same rule, the right hand would indicate the focus. By "governing himself accordingly," the wary mariner saves his ship.

PRINTING CONTRACTS.

The Supervisors' Committee on Printing met yesterday in the new Court-house, and opened the following bids for printing the laws of the late Legislature affecting this City: Martin B. Brown, $2 56 a page; George F. Nesbitt, $3 35; *Evening Post*, $3 80; Tower, Gildersleeve & Co., $3; Larger, Litteman & Hillman, $3 62; Anson Herrick's Sons, $2 61, and T. B. Fisher, $3. The contract was awarded to Dr. Brown, he being the lowest bidder.

SARATOGA RACES.

THREE RACES TO-DAY—ENTRIES AND POOL-SELLING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—To-morrow is the fourth day of the August meeting, and there are three races on the programme, which promises excellent sport if the weather is fine, but to-night there is an indication of rain, and the betting is light in consequence. The first race is a dash of one mile, for all ages—beaten maidens allowed five pounds. In this there are the gr. c. Crockford, 3 years, 90 pounds; ch. f. Minnie W., 3 years, 87 pounds; ch. c. Joe Daniels, 4 years, 108 pounds; b. c. Wizard, 3 years, 90 pounds; ch. f. Business, 4 years, 108 pounds, and ch. c. Quits, 3 years, beaten maiden, 89 pounds. The second race is a dash of a mile and three-quarters, a free handicap, for all ages. The following seven have accepted their weights: Village Blacksmith, aged 105 pounds; Gorlitza, 4 years, 103 pounds; Camden, 5 years, 101 pounds; Gerald, aged, 101 pounds; Arizona, 5 years, 106 pounds; Eolus, 5 years, 101 pounds, The Moor, 4 years, 97 pounds; Mart Jordan, 3 years, 84 pounds, and Warlike, 3 years, 83 pounds. The concluding event is a handicap hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles, and out of twelve entries the acceptances are Duffy, aged, 161 pounds; Blind Tom, aged, 150 pounds; Trade Wind, 5 years, 150 pounds; Revenge, formerly Sorrel Dan, aged, 147 pounds; Notary Public, aged, 142 pounds; Viley, aged, 142 pounds; Victor, 4 years, 138 pounds. The pools sold were as follows:

MILE DASH.

Crockford	$400	$250	$275
Joe Daniels	280	160	175
Minnie W.	100	65	70
Business	25	15	15
Wizard	20	17	10
Quits	20	15	15

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Gorlitza	$135	$..
Arizona	100	..
Eolus	30	15
Chickabiddy	20	10
The Moor	20	10
Mart Jordan	25	15
Village Blacksmith	20	10
Warlike	16	9
Gerald and Camden	9	6

HURDLE RACE.

Duffy	$200
Blind Tom	80
Trade Wind	40
Viley	25
Revenge	10
Victor	15
Notary Public	5

THE POOLS AT JOHNSON'S.

The following pools on the Saratoga races were sold at Johnson's, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, last evening:

HANDICAP—ALL AGES.

Gorlitza	$50	$100	$100
Mart Jordan	31	30	30
Eolus	20	25	25
Warlike	24	30	30
Field	20	15	18

ONE MILE—ALL AGES.

Crockford	$150	$125	$120
Joe Daniels	80	70	60
Minnie W.	26	21	20
Field	20	17	14

HURDLE RACE—TWO MILES.

Duffy	$70	$300	$100
Trade Wind	25	80	25
Blind Tom	20	75	30
Village Blacksmith	21	40	18
Field	16	35	14

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Yesterday afternoon an unknown man, while attempting to cross Broadway, near Walker-street, was run over by one of the Broadway stages. While being conveyed to Park Hospital he died. Deceased was about five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and whiskers, and had on black and white linen coat, dark mixed pants and vest, black soft hat, and gaiters. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held....Yesterday afternoon an altercation took place at the Cotton Press, No. 408 West-street, between Patrick H. Regan and William Jennings, both residing at No. 581 Greenwich-street. During the quarrel Regan struck Jennings on the back of the neck with an ax, injuring him severely. Regan was arrested and Jennings sent to Bellevue....Margaret King, aged seven years, of No. 35 West Fifty-second-street, was accidentally run over and slightly injured, at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Ninth-avenue....At 7:30 last evening Mary Donovan, of No. 161 Perry-street, was struck on her head with a club by her husband, Dennis Donovan, causing a severe scalp-wound. Donovan was arrested and Mary attended to by a physician....At 8 o'clock last evening a quarrel occurred at No. 242 Monroe-street, between Margaret Moore and Catherine Barrett, when the former struck the latter on the head with a china bowl, causing a severe scalp-wound.... At the same hour, John Booth, of No. 149 Broome-street, and his wife quarreled, and Booth inflicted a severe wound on his wife's head with a china bowl. ....On Sunday evening last, while under the influence of liquor, Henry Clements, of No. 244 Delancey-street, while quarreling with August Wosch, of No. 282½ Howard-street, drew a revolver and fired on him, wounding him slightly in the left side. Justice Scott held him, yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, in $1,000 bail.

PERSONAL.

Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Gen. George W. Cook, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Commodore S. W. Terry, of the United States Navy, and Cols. Isaacs and Bromley, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

Col. T. P. Ochiltree, of Texas, and Capt. J. H. Merryman, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, are at the Everett House.

Gen. J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, Judge Anthony, of Poughkeepsie, Collector Casey, of New-Orleans, and W. H. Painter, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

John E. Owens, of Baltimore, and Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, of South Carolina, Hon. William Phelps, of Springfield, and Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

EVERGREENS CEMETERY.

Yesterday, Mr. A. G. Burgess applied to Judge Neilson, in the City Court of Brooklyn, for an injunction restraining Sylvester M. Beard and others from acting further as trustees of Evergreens Cemetery, and praying that a receiver be appointed. The cemetery was sold for debt in August of last year, and bought by Mr. Beard, one of the original incorporators. The plaintiff in the present suit, who is a lot-owner, sets forth that the lot-owners are excluded from any participation in the management, and that nothing is spent in the embellishment of the cemetery. It was set forth that the cemetery was going to ruin from neglect. The defense alleged that the lot-owners' right to vote in the organization of the management lapsed by the act of the Legislature, which conferred on Mr. Beard power to form a new corporation. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

A NEW BROOKLYN RAILROAD.

The managers of the Atlantic-avenue Railroad have commenced work at Fulton Ferry on a branch railroad to run through Front and Water streets, and through Adams-street and Boerum-place, with an extension up Franklin-avenue to Prospect Park. It is also proposed, in accordance with routes laid down in railroad bills passed by the last Legislature, to construct connecting lines from Flatbush-avenue through Seventh-avenue to Greenwood; from Flatbush-avenue to New-York-avenue through Butler-street; thence through Douglas-street to East New-York, with branch lines to Flatbush.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

According to advices just received the medal for merit in Group No. 26 (Education, Teaching, and Instruction) has been awarded to the "Collection of the Periodical Literature of America," brought together and exhibited at the Vienna Exposition by Mr. E. Steiger, of this City. It appears that the Germans felt sure of keeping the medal at home, but it will have to leave them. To those who maintained that the only excellence of which America gave evidence in Vienna was in machinery, this award will come as a stimulating surprise.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., mainly composed of our German fellow-citizens, mustered at 3 o'clock yesterday, to the number of 400, at their armory in Hester-street. They were dressed in white duck trousers and fatigue caps, their characteristic *pickelhaubes* being, from the heat, dispensed with. They marched to Tompkins-square, under Lieut. Col. Kraeger, in the absence of Col. Charles S. Spencer, and went through Upton's Infantry tactics in a most creditable manner. The advance in line was especially good.

VISIONS OF UTOPIA.

About twenty members, several being "leading Internationals," of the New-York Association for the Promotion of Cheap Transportation, met last evening, and advocated: Free banking laws, graduated taxation, universal laws ratified by the people, liberal expenditure, one Presidential term, immediate return to specie payments, prohibition of imports, no interest for money, and no borrowing, &c. These desirable issues were energetically discussed, and the gentlemen, after enjoying a very pleasant evening in talk, separated "with sentiments of the profoundest mutual consideration."

THE ALBANY MURDER.

NO CLUE TO THE IDENTITY OF THE VICTIM OR THE MURDERER.

The Albany *Express* of yesterday has the following additional particulars of the mysterious case of murder in West Albany: "Never was a more atrocious or sickening deed committed than that of last Wednesday night, when, in a lonely and desolate spot, just off from the railroad track, some distance beyond West Albany, an unknown one-armed man was murdered. In our last issue we gave the particulars of the mysterious tragedy, so far as known at the time, and as yet but little that can throw light upon the dreadful deed has come to the ears of the police. On Saturday, in company with the detectives, an *Express* reporter visited the place in which the body of the murdered man was found. It is a wild, gloomy spot, in a gully near the foot of a hill, in the shadow of some giant pine trees, and all thereabouts, the vegetation—the bushes and the young trees—have their barks and leaves stained with the dark marks of human blood. It was very evident to the detectives that the man was not killed where he was found, but upon the brow of the hill, and the body was then carried and thrown into the place where the farmer's boy, Van Worman, found it on Thursday morning, when he was going over to help to mow down a ripe oat field. All Saturday morning the detectives searched in the vicinity of the murder for the pistol that helped to do the sorry work; but their search was fruitless, the only thing being found anywhere near there being a copy of the *Express* of the issue of the Fourth of July. Foot-prints were discovered from the ravine across the corner of a field of oats, and others across a field of potatoes, to the railroad track, some distance north-east of Central-avenue crossing. Near the railroad tracks the foot-prints of a number of persons were discovered. The detectives followed down the railroad track, and at the residence of Michael Miller, a workman for the railroad company, who has been stationed at that point a number of years, failed to learn of a one-armed man having been in that vicinity for several days, but did learn from Mr. Miller that on Wednesday night he thinks he heard fifteen or sixteen pistol-shots in the direction where the murder was probably committed. He says he heard eight or ten, and then at an interval of two minutes or so, four or five more. It was about midnight, and he never heard anything like it but on the Fourth of July.

A man named Strop gave the information that on Monday last a person answering the description of the murdered man was seen sleeping under a tree, but more than that he did not know, and no one in the vicinity could be found who had seen anything of a one-armed man. Four rough-looking customers, who had been employed by Contractor Trull on the new double track, have been laying around West Albany for the past few days, drinking and carousing, were, for some reason or other, very anxious to get away Saturday, and to have their baggage expressed. Detectives Malone and Brennan, learning this, detained their baggage Saturday afternoon until it was examined, but nothing suspicious was found in the chests, and so the detectives, discouraged, were compelled to return to the city. A card, upon which was printed the following, was found upon the murdered man:

Theo. Grunwold,
Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,
No. 35 Atlantic Ave., South Brooklyn.

And on Saturday afternoon a long dispatch was sent by the Chief of Police and the District Attorney to Brooklyn, making inquiries, when the following answer was received:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 9, 1873.

John Maloy, Chief of Police:

Grunwold knows nothing of any such man. One of his men says he thinks that some four weeks ago a stranger with one arm got shaved there.

JOHN S. FOLK, Acting Chief.

Yesterday detectives Malone and Brennan, with District Attorney Moak, again visited the scene of the murder, but no new facts were discovered, and the case is still shrouded in mystery. The police at one time were under the impression that a clue had been obtained in regard to the identity of the murdered man, but investigation resulted in leaving the mystery unsolved. A man named John D. Brown, who resides corner of Jacob and Tenth streets, Troy, called on Chief Maloy and stated that he had a brother bearing the description of the murdered man, who left home on Wednesday morning last, and his friends had not seen or heard from him since. Mr. Brown stated that his brother, named Abram C. Brown, had lost his left arm, and was dressed in clothes corresponding to the description of the garments found on the dead man. Abram was in the employ of Messrs. Smith & Benson, of Troy and Cohoes, as agent for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines. Seeing accounts in the papers of the finding of the murdered man, his relatives had become apprehensive that Abram was the victim of the murder.

Mr. Brown, after conversing with Chief Maloy, visited Dr. Haskins, who made the post mortem, and Coroner Harrigan, who took charge of the body, and examined the clothes found on the murdered man. A young man who was with him, and well acquainted with Abram, said the shoes were not like those worn by Abram, and Mr. Brown said the coat and pants, although of nearly the same color, did not correspond with those worn by his brother. He also said his brother's hair was darker than that of the murdered man, and that he would not weigh much over ninety, while the deceased probably weighed 120. The Coroner found a pair of eye-glasses attached to a buckle on the suspenders of the murdered man, and said the middle finger of the hand of the deceased was double-jointed, and would bend backward and forward with equal facility.

Mr. Brown said his brother never used eye-glasses, and he did not remember that his brother had such a peculiarity about his finger. Mr. Brown stated that the bandages were taken off the stump of his brother's arm only a few months ago, while Dr. Haskins is of the opinion that the stump of the arm of the murdered man had been healed for years. After investigating the matter so far as possible without seeing the body, which is buried, Mr. Brown came to the conclusion that his brother was not the victim of the murder; but did not appear to be entirely satisfied, and to-day will endeavor to ascertain his whereabouts, if alive."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The Albany *Express* of yesterday states that "The pilots to the Sunnyside, running to Troy, charge that on Friday night, while coming up the river, and when forty-five miles below the city, the steamer Drew was seen rapidly approaching in the darkness; that they sounded the whistle once—the signal to turn to the right—and headed the Sunnyside to the east shore; that the Drew did not answer the signal, but continued straight ahead, as if determined to crowd the Troy boat on the flats; that they run their boat as near the shore as they dared; that the Drew continued to come with unabated speed, and a terrible collision seemed inevitable. The Sunnyside drifted a few feet nearer the shore, and when the Drew passed her the pilots of the Sunnyside say one might easily have stepped aboard the Drew. This certainly is a very serious matter, and we trust the pilots of the Drew can give a satisfactory explanation."

A STRANGE DEATH.

Wm. Dodd, a prominent citizen of Newark, died on Saturday evening from a somewhat remarkable cause. Deceased, when a boy, swallowed a beard of wheat, the respiration carrying it into his lung, where it remained for three years, well nigh causing his death from consumption. At the end of that time he coughed it up, after which he had robust health. Last New-Year's Day a sudden strain reopened the old wound—as shown by the autopsy—and all the food he swallowed was coughed up through the lung, so that he literally starved to death. Deceased was fifty-one years of age.

INQUEST ON A SUICIDE.

An inquest was last night held by Coroner Mahan, at Library Hall, Jersey City, on the body of Mary E. Williams, a servant in the family of William Brown, on Newark-avenue, who committed suicide on Saturday by taking laudanum. It was supposed by the girl's friends that the act was caused by faithlessness and desertion on the part of her lover, William Erwood, who was arrested to await the investigation. The prisoner denied that he had ever been engaged to her. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide, and censured the druggist, Wells, for having sold the girl the laudanum which caused her death.

THE CRISPINS.

A special meeting of the members of Lodge No. 69, Knights of the Order of St. Crispin, was held last evening at the New-York Casino, Mott and Houston streets. A report was received that the shop of Mr. Smith on Broadway and Prince-street, who, up to the present, had been paying first-class wages, had seceded, and wanted to reduce the wages of the workmen employed there. It was determined to place this shop on strike, and induce all society men to abstain from working there.

A strike is also probable in the establishment of Messrs. G. T. and C. Morrow, of Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-street.

CRICKET NOTES.

A game of cricket will be commenced to-day at Camp Washington, Staten Island, between the second elevens of the St. Georges and Staten Island clubs. The game will be continued to-morrow, the wickets being pitched at 3 P. M. each day. On Saturday a match will be played at Staten Island between the first elevens of the same clubs, play to commence at 11 o'clock, sharp.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a decree of divorce to Charles D. Merritt from his wife, Mary E. Merritt.

A quantity of cigars, amounting to nearly 3,000, was seized by the customs officers, yesterday, on board the Havana steam-ship Cleopatra.

William Van Name, formerly President of the Market Savings Bank, who tried to get released from custody, was yesterday remanded to the Sheriff's keeping.

Johran Junk, a German waiter, who has been out of employment for several months past, committed suicide yesterday morning at his residence, by taking Paris green.

It is said that the late Thomas Passmore Hanbest, of Philadelphia, was admitted to the Bar by Judge Edward King, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, and not by Chief Justice Gibson.

Michael Brady, of No. 3 East Houston-street, was brought before Commissioner Davenport, yesterday, charged with selling liquors without paying the special tax. On a full settlement, including costs, &c., he was discharged.

Hugh Layman, Stephen Pascal, Robert Pernell, and others, charged with illegally removing goods from the United States bonded warehouse, No. 119 Greenwich-street, were discharged, yesterday, by Commissioner Osborn, in $500 bail each.

Gideon L. Walker, the lawyer, indicted for an attempt to induce perjury, was yesterday admitted to bail in the District Attorney's office in the sum of $1,000. Mr. John J. Knoeppel became his bondsman.

Company I of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Capt. John Schneider, engaged in its ninth annual prize-shooting at the Bellevue Garden yesterday, which was largely attended by the officers and members of the regiment.

At 4 four o'clock yesterday, a fire broke out on the third floor of the three-story and half brick building, No. 101 Henry-street, occupied by William Rosenthal as a dwelling. Damage $300, insured for $3,000 in Park Insurance Company.

As before announced, the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will be reviewed by Governors Dix and Parker at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., to-day. The Governors will give the prizes at 3 o'clock and at 4 o'clock there will be dancing.

The Board of Apportionment was to have met yesterday, to take action on the resolution proposing to appoint clerks to assist the Commissioners of Accounts, but owing to the absence of the Controller, the Mayor adjourned the meeting, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Société Française d'Emigration during the past two months aided 200 French immigrants at an expense of $110 35 for lodgings and transportation to their destinations. Since the formation of the society, in November last, 726 French immigrants have been thus aided.

The Central Benevolent Society of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows gave an annual picnic at Hamilton Park yesterday, in which the Odd-fellows' Saengerbund assisted. The park was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and in the evening there was an illumination.

John Cashin has been appointed Engineer of the Lunatic Asylum, in Blackwell's Island, and James A. O'Donnell Engineer of the Nursery at Randall's Island. Mr. Allaire, who was appointed Warden of the Lunatic Asylum on the 25th, entered upon his duties yesterday.

The order of the Herrmann's Sons celebrated its thirtieth anniversary by a picnic and Summer night's festival at Jones' Wood yesterday, which attracted a large attendance of the members of the order and their families. The proceeds of the affair will go to the charitable fund established by the order.

The German Republican organization of the Second Assembly District, Otto Stropp presiding, held a meeting at No. 14 North William-street last night, discussing the arrangements for a festival to be held on the 9th ult. at Jones' Wood, in which the different German Republican organizations throughout the City will participate.

Wm. Wayard, a driver, employed by the Consumers' Ice Company, was arrested yesterday and brought before Commissioner Stillwell, charged with having opened and destroyed a letter addressed to another company. Commissioner Stillwell said he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and advised that the prisoner be taken before a police justice.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by his department during the week ending Saturday last: For Croton water rent, penalties, and taps, $20,507 06; for vault permits, $1,895 37; for sewer permits, $410; for sewer-pipe sold to contractors, $1,419 70; total, $24,232 13.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $7,006 20; assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $6,992 28; water-lot, ground, house, and market cellar rents, and market rents and fees, $2,636 19; Croton water rents and penalties, $2,153 60; licenses, $36 75; sale of *City Record*, $18 92; total, $18,845 94.

The Sixth Assembly District Union Republican Association met last evening at No. 384 Grand-street. Daniel F. Crowley, the President, made a speech severely censuring Controller Green, after which a Mr. Carroll offered a resolution requesting the appointment of a delegation to wait on the heads of various departments of the City soliciting patronage for the members of their association. After debate the motion was lost, and the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday, while Thomas Keegan, eleven years old, was fishing on the dock at the foot of Clymer-street, Williamsburg, a pile of lumber fell on him, killing him instantly. The deceased resided at No. 135 North Sixth-street.

The old ladies from the Homes of Herkimer and Atlantic avenues, and DeKalb and Washington avenues, visit Canarse to-day under the auspices of the Fresh Air Fund. They will dine at the Bay View House, and take tea with ex-Alderman Eckert at Rockaway Beach. There will be a band, singing by the old ladies, a quartet of male voices, led by Mr. John Clark, the basso of Grace Church, in this City, bathing, jumping the rope, and other amusements.

LONG ISLAND.

The German camp-meeting at Sea Cliff Grove has, so far, been almost a failure, there being but very few persons in attendance. The meeting, however, is spirited, and services are held regularly every day.

The third annual regatta of the Rockaway Boating Association took place on last Saturday over the usual course, in the presence of a large concourse of friends. The first prize, a handsome set of silk colors, to be embroidered with the name of the winning craft and owner, was awarded to Capt. Nat. Jarvis, of the Halcyon. The second prize, a sum of money, has not as yet been awarded.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Ray King, widow of the late ex-Governor John A. King, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Episcopal Church, in the village of Jamaica. The services were conducted by Right Rev. Bishops Littlejohn and Potter. The pall-bearers and carriers, with but one exception, were the same who officiated at the Governor's funeral. The attendance was very large. The remains were interred by the side of those of her husband, in the family plot in the graveyard adjoining the church.

STATEN ISLAND.

Alexander Young, one of the north shore police officers, while in pursuit of an offender at Elm Park, on Friday last, in jumping over a fence broke his right leg near the ankle joint.

The fire in the Quarantine Light-house Depot, Sunday night, started in the lower room, in the south-east corner of the building, which was used as a storeroom for lenses in cases. The fire was confined to the room where it originated. The damage, which was principally to the woodwork and windows of the room and the cases, is variously estimated at from $500 to $700. The origin of the fire is unknown.

It is understood that an incorporated company of English capitalists have recently purchased three farms in Chelse, Town of Northfield, on Staten Island Sound, about two and a half miles from Port Richmond. These farms comprise between 200 and 300 acres of land, and it is announced as the purpose of the company to erect thereon extensive manufactories of a new description of oil-cloth, said to be of very durable character. They have already commenced the erection of a dock at a point where a good depth of water is assured, and engineers are surveying a large space for the erection of a number of brick buildings. The number of workmen to be employed in the manufactories is about 500.

Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown drowned man found upon the beach near Fort Wadsworth, on Sunday evening. The deceased was apparently about thirty-five years old, five feet eight inches in height, with red hair, and dressed in blue plaid shirt, blue pantaloons, and gaiter shoes, with a belt around the body. He had no coat or hat, had lost three fingers from the right hand, and had the appearance of having been a sailor. The body had probably been in the water about three days. Mr. Oats, the undertaker at Stapleton, took charge of the body, and if not identified it will be buried in the County-house burying-grounds. It is conjectured that the body may be that of the deck-hand lost overboard from the steam-boat Atlas, last week, while engaged in a fight.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Knights of Mirth, of Morrisania, will have one of their enjoyable Summer-nights' promenades and receptions to-night.

The School Commissioners of Westchester County and a Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet at the Court-house, White Plains, this forenoon, for the purpose of examining candidates for the State scholarship in Cornell University. One student from each of the three Assembly Districts will be appointed.

The White Plains Division S. of T., No. 228, and Central Lodge, I. O. of G. T., will make an excursion to Rye Beach on Thursday, 14th inst.

The fourth annual reception of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County will come off at Floral Hall, Westchester, on Monday evening, Sept. 8.

The next trot on the fair grounds of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society comes off on Thursday, 16th inst., for a purse of $400, best three heats in five, to harness. The following horses have been entered: c. h. Lockwood, br. g. George Wilkes, blk. g. Tomtit, br. g. Lord Nelson, and b. g. George Peabody.

Mrs. Farrer, wife of Mr. J. Farrer, carpenter and builder, residing in Spring-street, Mt. Hope, near the village of Tremont, retired to rest in her usual health on Sunday evening, and yesterday was found dead in bed. Coroner Miller, of Morrisania, was called to investigate the cause of death, which was supposed to be apoplexy or disease of the heart.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City collected $15,555 worth of taxes last week.

The contributions to the second excursion for the poor children of Jersey City amount to $195.

The Jersey City Cricket Club project a picnic for the benefit of the Children's Home and St. Francis' Hospital.

The Methodist camp-meeting at Denville takes place to-day. The grounds have been greatly improved since the last meeting.

The breaking of the main shaft in the Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, yesterday, temporarily throws nearly 400 men out of work.

The Court of Chancery yesterday issued an order directing James Coughlin to pay to Willisia Coughlin, claiming to be his first wife, $10 per week pending the result of the suit brought against him for bigamy; also $50 counsel fee.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education, last night, the resolution which has been under consideration for some time, introducing the study of German into all the schools, was defeated. The language is already taught in two schools.

The house of a man named Fischer, living on the Hackensack Meadows, near Penhorn Creek, was struck by lightning last Friday afternoon, and the cradle, containing a child, and a stove, were violently overturned. The infant escaped without injury.

C. W. Douglass, General Superintendent, Mr. Hoyt, of Montreal, W. H. Mead, Ticket Agent, and George W. Bentley, late General Manager of the New-Jersey Southern, made an excursion over the Midland Railroad, from Jersey City to Paterson, in a Woodruff palace-car last evening.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y. Aug. 11.—Cheese—To-day's market was the dullest of the season; fully 8,000 boxes were offered, of which not more than 1,000 were sold, at 12c. @12⅝c.; offers of 12¾c. were declined by leading factories; a few lots were sent on commission. At Little Falls the market was the dullest since its establishment: 800 boxes of Dairy were sold; the principal portion went at 11c.@12c.; 10,000 boxes of Factory were offered, and 4,000 sold, two-thirds on commission; the ruling figure was 13c.; three lots brought 13¼.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Samaria, from Liverpool.—W. Pratt, J. Cameron, Mrs. Ann Starling, Dr. G. R. Shepherd, Mrs. Wm. Vickers and son, Theodore May, James Cunnan, E. Isaacs, Mr. Gillelan, F. Ingate, Rev. John Griffin, H. Taylor, John H. Taylor, James McGrain, Wm. Eccleston, Thos. Beattie, F. Vokes, Miss Victoria Vokes, Miss Rosina Vokes, E. Howe, G. Mileo, W. Dodds, Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Mrs. H. S. Busch, Mr. and Mrs. Marraner and daughter, W. A. P. Lagrove, A. Danond, T. A. Neal, Wm. Atkinson, Philip O'Donnell, Miss Sarah McGrath, Fred. Fothergill, Mr. Siddy, L. Rossegnot, Miss Giles, Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Coggleshall, Master C. Gostenhofer, J. Hayes, J. A. Howe, A. C. Thompson, Miss Thompson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.......5:07 | Sun sets.......7:03 | Moon rises.9:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:32 | Gov. Island.11:21 | Hell Gate.12:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Aug. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Galatea, Tisdale, Melbourne, Mailler & Querean.

Barks E. G. Scannell, (Br.,) Webber, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Jenny, (Ger.,) Wilmers, Bremen, F. Schwoon; John Boulton, (Br.,) Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Vorwarts, (Ger.,) Schubbe, Lubeck, C. Tobias & Co.; Primera, (Arg.,) Kuyme, Penarth Roads, C. F. Zimmerman; Gan Eden, Greenleaf, Port Caledonia, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Henry Perkins, Whelpley, Port Johnson, Henry & Parker; Gambia, Ames, Brunswick, Ga., R. P. Buck & Co.; Martha, Pearson, Mobile, R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; G. P. Sherwood, (Br.,) Newcomb, London, P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary E. Rowland, Pierce, Lisbon, Hand & Swan; Anna, (Br.,) McNutt, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Sappho, (Br.,) Spragg, Antigua and Maracaibo, C. B. Gray; Luola, Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., R. S. Powell; Don Hermandoso, (Span.,) Bonnair, Ponce, L. Michelina; Jenny F. Willey, Martin, Fernandina, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.; Hannah G. Hart, Bishop, Jacksonville, Fla., Squire, Thornton & Co.; Mary Mankin, Tyler, Charleston, S. C., Squire, Thornton & Co.; Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Inmann, Grenada, B. J. Wenburg; Benj. English, Barrett, Mattapoisett, Ferguson & Wood.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C. with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Glory of the Seas, (of Boston,) Knowles, Liverpool 40 ds., mdse. to Russell, Howes & Co.

Ship Borealis, (Br.,) Beard, London 35 ds., with mdse. to Andrew Lindsey, Aug. 8, lat. 40 55, lon. 69 19, spoke ship Southern Chief, bound to New-York.

Bark Hidalgo, (of Liverpool,) Roberts, Rio Janeiro June 21, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with coffee to Johnson, Berry & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Bark Ada Carter, Nicholas, Rio Janeiro June 17, via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with coffee to master.

Bark Dominico, (Ital.,) Collota, Palermo 55 ds., with sulphur, &c., to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Taggioni, Belfast 34 ds. in ballast to order.

Bark Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Missen, Bremen, 64 ds., mdse. and 298 passengers, to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Betsy Gude, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Greenock 46 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Vidar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre 46 ds., in ballast to orders. July 31, lat. 44, lon. 54 30, spoke ship Menerva, (Norw.,) from Liverpool, for Baltimore.

Bark Cibele, (Aust.,) Cattarinich, Marseilles 55 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Kragero, (Norw.,) Larsen, Londonderry 40 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockman.

Bark Cerere, (Aust.,) Cattarich, Marseilles 46 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Evelin, Smith, Gloucester.

Brig Sarah & Emma, (of Boston,) Carter, Port Caledonia, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Marcus & Hunter.

Brig Orbit, (of Portland, Me.,) Nash, Port Caledonia 13 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig John Wesley, (of Boston,) Ford, Galveston 28 ds., with cotton to order—vessel to Miller & Haughton.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. E. Trot, Nelson, Virginia.
Schr. Jason, Ferguson, Belfast, lumber, for Rondout.
Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Portland, Me., lumber to order.
Schr. Harriett Lewis, Rent, New-York, for Port Johnson.
Sch. Harriett, Terrill, Bath, lumber to Creed Bros.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, River Head.
Schr. John Snow, Mitchell, Providence.
Schr. Doris, Ellis, Salem, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Franklin Pierce, Floudon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Pawtucket.
Schr. Henry Parker, Lewis, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Alice Ida, Stillman, Virginia.
Schr. Southern City, Nelson, Maryland.
Schr. E. K. Gildersleeve, Young, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.
Schr. Azelia and Laura, McIndo, Portland, with lumber to Wm. Alexander.
Schr. Sunny Side, Wixon, Somersett.
Schr. Allig Kania, Arey, Rockland, with lime to James Havlyn.
Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Susan, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to James Havlyn.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Crosby, New-Bedford.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Carter, New-Haven.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Rutler, Boston.
Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Heath, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Sarah Rockhill, Rodgers, Salem.
Schr. Alpine, Marshall, Providence.
Schr. Chasco Lodge, Bearse, Portland, Me., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.
Schr. Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.
Schr. Gentile, Spear, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barret, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. E. Wood, Arthur, Newport.
Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Pawtucket.
Schr. Silas Wright, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Starlight, Jones, Rockport, Me., for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Fred. Gray, Lakeman, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. A. Crandell, Rodgers, Weatley.
Schr. Spray, Martin, Pawtucket.
Schr. Favorite, Clark, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Cicero, Cooken, Newport.
Schr. Frank Barker, Plaisted, Gardiner, with lumber to order.
Schr. Alice S. Boardman, Boyd, Calais, lumber to Gorham & Boardman.
Schr. Wm. Carroll, Hall, Bangor, lumber to order.
Schr. M. E. Woodhull, Davis, Lynn.
Schr. O. P. Hinds, Glendening, Calais, lumber to order.
Schr. Addie Sawyer, Rodger, lumber for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. C. Rodgers, Tracy, Bath, lumber to Creed & Bros.
Schr. Rhode Island, Gawley, Sag Harbor.
Schr. J. H. Tripp, Allen, Chatdom.
Schr. W. H. Miller, Crowley, St. John, N. B., lumber to Gorham & Boardman.
Schr. Annie B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.
Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to Cordia & Pressey.
Schr. Essex, Handy, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chas. S. Rodgers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.
Schr. Marcus Ward, Ward, Bridgeport.
Schr. Flora King, Sullivan, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. M. L. St. Pierre, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., lumber to order.
Schr. Exchange, Flattery, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.
Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Rodger, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Laura H. Jones, Newport.
Schr. A. Hoyford, Holt, Bangor, Me., with lumber to J. W. Stevens.
Schr. Orison, Fletcher, Bath, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Mediator, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to Snow & Crowell.
Schr. Niger, Thompson, Boston.
Schr. Montrose, Allen, Newport.
Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Newport.
Schr. Ella Pressey, Pressey, Providence.
Schr. Edwin Stevens, Burgess, Boston.
Schr. Cherokee, Rockett, Yarmouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rodgers.
Schr. Ocean Queen, Jackson, Plymouth, with fish to George Moon.
Schr. Tunis, Depew, Baker, Hyannis.
Schr. John Moser, Abraham, Providence.
Schr. Boston, Kendell, Boston.
Schr. George P. Kane, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Watchman, Pendleton, Providence.
Schr. Redwing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.
Schr. Ellen H. Gott, Brockett, Port Caledonia, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.
Schr. Union, Norton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Forest Belle, Parker, Salem.
Schr. War Steed, Phinney, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Joseph Marsh, Suffin, Newport.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Salem.
Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, Hartford.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Winchester, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Lady Emma, Berns, New London.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven.
Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Green, Salem.
Schr. Maria Adelaide, Kent, Salem.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Boston.
Schr Artist, Baker, Sanwich.

SAILED.

Bark Helena, Snow, Sidney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; brig Lizzie W. Virden, Bentley, Gibraltar, for orders, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; bark Alexandrina, from Leghorn; schr. Jessie Jones, from Grand Turk.

Also arr., brigs Caroline, from Matanzas; Charles Miller, Philadelphia; Princeton, Philadelphia; S. H. Kennedy, Philadelphia; schr. R. Walsh, St. Martins.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11.—Arr. steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 11.—The steamer Alhambra, from Boston, arr. this morning and proceeded to Charlestown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 11.—Arr. bark Excelsior, Richmond, for Bordeaux; brigs Johnson, Richmond, for Bahia; Gladiator, Richmond, for the Rio Grande.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 11.—Passed in barks Australia, from Bremen; Montreal, from Hamburg; Sabra Moese, from Hamburg; Mary Wiggins, from Rotterdam; King Harold, from London.

Arr. bark Elida, from Cork, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Sld. steam-ship Cortes, Kemble, for New-York.

11th—Arr. steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—Arr. steamship Herman Livingstone, from New-York; bark Clara, from Montevideo.

Cld., Schr. Jonas H. French, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 9.—Arrd Brig Edith Hall, from Boston, for Charleston, S. C.; schrs. John Boynton, Calais, for New-York; J. B. Van Dusen, Boston, for Philadelphia; Saxon, Portland, for Providence; Warranton, Bangor, for Newport.

Passed by, schr. Wigwam, Field, Milbridge, for New-York.

Sld. brigs Abby Thaxter and Zavalla Williams.

Wind—Easterly, light; clear.

Aug. 10.—Arr. United States steamer Tallapoosa, from Boston, for New-York; brig Josie A. Devereaux, New-York, for Sidney, C. B.; schrs. Ada F. Whitney, Alexandria, for Boston; Crescent, Crowell, Port Johnson, for do.; Julia Elizabeth, Elizabethport, for do.; N. & H. Gould, Baltimore, for Portland; Elizabeth, South Amboy, for Bangor; Daniel Breed, Hyannis, for do.; Clarissa Allen, Weehawken, for Haverhill; D. Kahn, Boston, for New-York; N. M. Rogers, Portsmouth, for do.; Fair Dealer, Dennisport, for do. Passed by, schrs. J. J. Spencer and Oliver Jamison, from Port Caledonia, C. B., for New-York; Howard Holder, (Br.,) St. John, for do. Sld., brig Edith Hall; schrs. Warrenton, John Boynton, J. B. Van Dusen, Saxon, Crescent Lodge, Clarissa Allen, Charlie Miller, D. Kahn, and N. M. Rogers. Wind—N. E. to E., light; clear.

11th.—11 A. M.—Arr. brig Arthur, St. Johns, 12 ds., for Boston; whaling schr. Ellen Rizpah, from Hatteras Ground, 5½ months out, of and for Provincetown, with 100 bbls. sperm and 200 bbls. whale. She reports, spoke Aug. 2, on Hatteras Ground, the following whaling schrs., all of Provincetown: Grace M. Parker, Capt. Dyer, 100 bbls. sperm and 200 whale; E. H. Knight, Capt. Foster, 200 bbls. whale; Arizona, Capt. White, 300 bbls. sperm and 220 bbls. whale; M. E. Simmons, Capt. Rich, 60 bbls. sperm and 240 bbls. whale; B. F. Sparks, Capt. Bell, 125 bbls. sperm; M. H. Hatfield, Capt. Freeman, 95 bbls. sperm; Rising Sun, Taylor, 90 bbls. Sperm and 250 bbls. whale oil; Agate, Atkins, 95 bbls. whale oil; Carrie L. Sparks, (Sparks,) nothing this season; Antarctic, Cornell, 100 bbls. sperm oil; heard from same date: schr. Wm. E. Grosier, Roberts, with 100 bbls. sperm. Also arr.: schrs. F. G. Dow and H. Prescott, from Baltimore, for Boston; Evelyn, Weehawken, for do.; Senator Grimes and Silver Spray, Port Johnson, for do.; Nellie Rich, Virginia, for do.; Sarah Potter, Savannah 7 ds., for Bath; L. Standish, Wareham, for Pembroke; S. C. Noyes, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Empire, Belfast, for New-York; Susan Stetson, Boston, for Philadelphia; J. S. Weldon, Calais, for do.; M. P., (Br.,) St. John, for orders for Providence.

Sld. United States steamer Tallapoosa; brigs Teaser (Br.) and Arthur (Br.); schrs. N. & H. Gould, Silver Spray, Lottie, Ellen R. Rizpah, S. C. Noyes, Empire, Susan Stetson, J. S. Weldon, Frank G. Dow, M. P. (Br.), H. Prescott, Evelyn, and Senator Grimes.

Wind—E., light; clear.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 11.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York July 30, and the Inman line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Delamotte, from New-York July 31, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former, Saturday evening and the latter yesterday at 4:30 P. M.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 11.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York July 31, for Hamburg, arr. here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

MOVILLE, Aug. 11.—The Anchor line steam-ship Olympia, Capt. Young, from New-York July 30, for Glasgow, has arr. in this harbor.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—The Allen line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Montreal, July 28, arr. here to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The steam-ship Kong Sverre, Capt. Dannevig, from New-York, July 22, has arr. here.

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